REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

YEAR 1906-1907.

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

General review.

1. The year 1904-05 was a season of general scarcity with a decrease in land revenue of 85 lákhs; it was followed by a year of varied fortunes, prosperity in Gujarát being counterbalanced by famine in the Deccan and Karnátak. The year under review was one of general prosperity with an increase in land revenue collections of over 1 crore. Had the season fulfilled its early promise, it would have resulted in a year of bumper crops, but owing to the scantiness of the late rains the rabi crops did not realise anticipations. The food of the people however is not wheat, but the cheaper cereals, and the large increase in the area under bájri ensured an ample supply. The favourable character of the season is further exhibited in the crop statistics of rice, the various pulses and oil-seeds. Still more important is the recovery in the extent of the area under cotton in the Deccan districts. It is true that, from the point of view of the dwellers in the towns, the substitution of cotton for food crops and the consequent rise which may be expected in the price of grain can hardly be regarded as advantageous, but to the cultivator the cotton crop is so much the more valuable that he is certain to make the substitution so far as he can. In the districts of Khándesh and Surat the extension of the cotton area was followed by an increase in the price of grain, and it seems fairly certain that the demand from the cotton-growing districts will tend to increase food prices in those in which cotton is only a minor crop. This result however will take time to work out, and during the year under review an increase in prices is nowhere recorded except in the two districts referred to above and in the Konkan Collectorates. In the latter it was the demand from Bengal which diverted the supplies of Burmese rice from Ratnágiri and Kolába and caused the rise in prices. Although however there was no actual increase of prices in other districts, yet, except in Gujarát and Sind where there was a fall, they remained at the high level of the year before in spite of increased supplies. The cultivating classes therefore had a prosperous season, particularly in some of the Deccan districts, *e.g.*, in Poona, where the combination of high prices, high wages and good trade materially improved the condition of the people, and that in spite of a virulent outbreak of plague. Prosperity was accompanied by the usual increased consumption of necessaries and also of luxuries. Necessaries may be considered to be food, which includes salt, and clothing. The good harvest assured a sufficient supply of grain and the statistics of the Salt Department exhibit a large increase in consumption per head of population over the whole Presidency, while the decreased export of cotton goods, in combination with a considerable rise in the output of the mills and an increased import of apparel from abroad, shows clearly enough that the people were better clothed. The rise in the excise receipts and the increased imports of sugar and spices illustrate the extended capacity for indulgence in luxuries enjoyed by the people during the year. Particularly deserving of notice is the high rate of wages which obtained especially in Gujarát and Sind. Except in districts such as Ratnágiri where the labour market is already overcrowded,

such a rise in wages might have been confidently anticipated. Famine and pestilence have diminished the supply of labour and the years that followed the famine have allowed but small chance of recovery. Even without the competition of the mills, a good season accompanied by a large extension of the cultivated area would necessarily mean a rise in the price of labour. What however is important to note is that there seems no reason to anticipate a fall. Excluding the variable factor of immigration, the only circumstance that can increase the supply of labour is an excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate. The statistics however show that the population of the Presidency has decreased by 3½ per cent. since 1901 and there are at present no signs of a tendency towards an increase. The labour supply must therefore be decreasing rather than increasing. Add to this the ever-widening demand which is being made upon labour by the expanding industries of the country, and it is clear that the price of agricultural labour may be expected to increase rather than diminish. This fact in conjunction with the easy terms on which land can be obtained on the restricted tenure or in certain parts on special conditions must tend to make non-cultivating land-lords lower their rents or part with a portion of their holdings. The number of persons cultivating their own holdings and of tenants at a fair rent is therefore likely to increase. Such a change has in fact already begun to manifest itself in some of the Gujarát districts during the year under review. The general excess of the death-rate over the birth-rate of the Presidency has already been referred to. The statistics for the year 1906-07 are satisfactory in so far that the number of births is shown to be considerably larger than that recorded in the previous year. Unfortunately this increase was accompanied by a large rise in the death-rate, and the general relation of the two rates was maintained. The recrudescence of plague, which took place in the early part of 1907, was particularly unfortunate in view of the hopes raised by the decrease of deaths from that disease in 1906, while the striking increase in the mortality from cholera is ominous. Plague had its usual effect upon the octroi receipts of the municipalities, which incidentally afford an interesting illustration of the comparative prosperity of the Northern and Southern Districts. The municipalities of Kaira and Ahmedabad shew increased octroi receipts in spite of the attacks of plague, while Bijápur, though free from the disease during the year, suffered a decrease in octroi revenue. While plague attacked man, rinderpest caused the loss of 25,000 cattle. It is regrettable that the cultivator did not prove so ready to submit himself as he was to submit his cattle to inoculation; but the figures for Kaira show what local energy can do to aid the cause of inoculation. Turning from agriculture to industry the income tax returns indicate an advance in prosperity. The trade returns for Sind show that the year under review was the most prosperous ever known, while those for the Presidency exhibit a small increase in value over the high figures of the previous year. This increase in value however covers an actual decrease in volume, due to a fall in the export trade under a few heads. Eighty per cent of the exports of the Presidency is monopolised by cotton, raw or manufactured, grain and pulse, and seeds, and the fall which occurred in the total export trade owing to the drop in the exports under the single head of Grain and Pulse shows how seriously even the partial failure of the monsoon affects the trade of the Presidency. The increase however in the exports under the minor heads such as Metals, Hides and Skins, Gums and Resins, etc., which are not affected by the monsoon, will if continued tend greatly to increase the general stability of trade. Industrially the year was marked by the establishment of a number of small factories for the supply of local wants, particularly in Kanara, which, though only in their infancy at present, are evidence of a growing desire to supply the needs of the Presidency

from the Presidency itself instead of through foreign trade. Any such tendency is bound to be materially aided by the steady though naturally slow advance which is being made in the direction of satisfying the demand for technical and industrial education. The increased and increasing expenditure upon these and similar educational objects is a marked feature of the last few years. The year under review exhibits an advance in all directions save in primary education, and it is probable that but for the interposition of plague there would have been an advance in this direction also.

Personnel of the Administration.

2. The office of Governor and President in Council was held by the Right Honourable Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. The Honourable Mr. Edmund McGildowny Hope Fulton, C.S.I., I.C.S., retired on April 20th, 1907. The Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., succeeded to the position of Second Member and the vacancy as Third Member was filled by the appointment of the Honourable Sir Steyning William Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., I.C.S.

His Excellency the Governor's movements.

3. His Excellency the Governor left Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on the 4th April 1906 and proceeded to Mahábleshwar arriving there at 11 A.M. on the 5th April. His Excellency left Mahábleshwar *viâ* Wathar on the 4th May and after visiting Gokák and Kolhápur returned to Mahábleshwar on the 16th May. On the 11th June His Excellency left Mahábleshwar and arrived at Ganeshkhind on the 13th June *viâ* Mahád, Nata, Valsura, Raygad, Nizampur, Sandosi, Kowla Pass, Dapsar, Sonapur, Gholapghar and Khadakhwasla. On the 3rd July His Excellency proceeded to Pandharpur, and after visiting the Industrial School, the Foundling Asylum and inspecting the arrangements for dealing with the outbreak of Cholera, returned to Poona by special train the same day. On the 5th His Excellency left Poona for Dandelli in Kárwár District and returned on the 10th September. His Excellency returned to Bombay on the morning of the 25th September, inspected the Parel Laboratory and in the evening performed the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stones of the Sir William Moore Operating Theatre and the Ophthalmic Hospital Extension. Later His Excellency also performed the ceremony of formally opening the new building of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association; His Excellency returned to Poona on the 26th September. His Excellency left Poona on the afternoon of the 10th October 1906 for Sirur and arrived there at 5 P.M. His Excellency walked through the town and visited various places of interest. The next morning His Excellency received the Mámlatdár and the Members of the Municipality, visited the American Mission Boys' and Girls' Schools and inspected the Lines of the Riding School of the 29th Cavalry, returning to Ganeshkhind the following day. On the 15th His Excellency proceeded to Mahábleshwar. On the 30th November His Excellency attended the St. Andrew's Dinner in Bombay, leaving the next day for Pandharpur to perform the opening ceremony of the New Bársi-Pandharpur Railway Extension and returning to Mahábleshwar on the 2nd December. His Excellency returned to Bombay on the 8th December. On the 22nd December His Excellency left Bombay for Káthiáwár on R. I. M. S. "*Canning*" and arrived at Verával on the 23rd. The next morning His Excellency visited Junagadh where he was received by His Highness the Nawab and after exchanging the usual ceremonial visits attended an "At Home" and Garden Party. On the 25th His Excellency visited the Temples on the Girnar and the following day laid the foundation stone of the Rasulkhanji Water Works. His Excellency left Junágadh on the 27th and arrived in Bombay on the 4th January 1907 having visited Agak, Shil and Porbandar on the way. His Excellency left for Poona on the 18th to attend the manœuvres, returning to Bombay on the 21st. On the 22nd His

Excellency proceeded to Calcutta to confer with His Excellency the Viceroy and returned to Bombay on the 31st January.

The Visit of His Majesty the Amir.

4. During the month of February the Bombay Presidency was visited by His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan in the course of tour through India during which he was entertained as a guest of the Government of India. His Majesty arrived in Bombay on the 12th February 1907 and was received at the Victoria Terminus by His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, the Lieutenant-General Commanding Western Command, and by the principal Civil, Naval, Military and Royal Indian Marine Officers in Bombay. Soon after his arrival, His Majesty paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor. In the evening His Majesty was entertained at a State Banquet.

On the following day, the 13th February 1907, His Majesty visited the North fort at Colaba and witnessed some heavy gun practice, and in the afternoon was present at the Mahálaxmi Race-course.

The Amir in the afternoon of the 14th visited H. M. S. "Hermes" and H. M. S. "Diadem" under a salute of 31 guns. He was shown all over the "Hermes" and then went to the "Diadem" where he exploded a mine and fired a torpedo. In honour of the occasion the warships in the harbour were illuminated. On his leaving the ships, another salute of 31 guns was fired.

During his stay in Bombay His Majesty visited many of the shops, both European and Native, and made considerable purchases. On the 17th February he paid a short visit to Poona. Among other places visited during his stay in Bombay were Santa Cruz and the Elephanta Caves.

After a stay of thirteen days in Bombay His Majesty the Amir bade farewell on the 25th February 1907. His Excellency Lord Lamington, accompanied by his Military Secretary, paid the Amir a visit in the morning. At about three o'clock in the afternoon His Majesty proceeded to the Apollo Bandar escorted by the 34th Poona Horse.

Thence he was conveyed to H. M. S. "Hermes" which then went out to sea, where His Majesty witnessed some gunnery and target practice. The "Hermes" returned to the harbour at 7 p. m. and His Majesty went on board the "Dufferin" which set sail for Karáchi at about 9 p. m., escorted by H. M. S. "Highflyer,"—H. M. S. "Hermes" and the other ships present saluting.

His Majesty arrived at Karáchi at 1 p. m. on the 27th February and was met by the Commissioner in Sind and the principal Civil and Military officials. In the afternoon, after a visit to Manora Point and to the Zoological Gardens, he drove to the Cantonment Railway Station and left at 7 p. m. by special train for Sukkur *en route* to Lahore.

Plague.

5. Plague was prevalent during the year ending 31st May 1907 to a greater extent than in the preceding year, the figures being :—

		Cases.	Deaths.
1906-1907	... ...	139,691	99,301
1905-1906	... ...	87,121	64,519

The month of July was the month of lowest mortality, the number of cases and deaths reported being 1,194 and 867 respectively. The figures rose during August (5,946 cases 4,224 deaths), September (14,024 cases 10,676 deaths) and October (17,505 cases 12,823 deaths). A slight improvement was noticeable during November (13,232 cases 9,019 deaths) and it continued during December (10,098 cases 7,077 deaths). The figures again rose in January (13,571

cases 9,178 deaths), February (17,298 cases 11,823 deaths) and March (25,506 cases 17,869 deaths). In the hot weather the number of cases very largely diminished, 5,071 cases and 3,801 deaths being reported in May.

In Bombay City the disease was prevalent throughout the year but was at its worst during February (690 cases 594 deaths), March (2,773 cases 2,414 deaths) and April (2,220 cases 1,963 deaths).

In Karáchi also plague was prevalent throughout the year, becoming epidemic from March to May. There were 2,737 cases and 2,525 deaths in all compared with 2,592 cases and 2,234 deaths in the preceding year.

Aden remained free from plague during the year.

The districts and agencies most seriously affected were Ahmedabad, Kaira, Poona, Sátára, Káthiáwár, Kolháp ur and Southern Marátha Country States.

Plague occurred to a less extent in every other district and Political Agency except Bijápur, Lárkhána, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Párkar, Khairpur, Cutch, Sávantvádi, Jánjira, Akalkot and Sávanur which remained almost free from the disease.

The only Railway Medical Inspection post was the in Karáchi Cantonment Station which was opened early in the month of February and closed at the end of May 1907.

Sea Inspection under the Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations continued on the same lines as in the preceding years. Measures for the destruction of rats on vessels bound for foreign ports were undertaken and the ports of Bombay, Karáchi and Aden were each provided with a Clayton apparatus for the purpose.

The incidence of the disease among Europeans was as follows :—

Bombay City 12 cases 5 deaths during the year under report compared with 18 cases 4 deaths in the previous year, in the mofussil 23 cases 11 deaths compared with 1 case 1 death last year.

A new scheme for facilitating and encouraging inoculation with the plague prophylactic in the districts of the mofussil was sanctioned by Government in July 1906 and leaflets explaining the advantages of inoculation were also widely distributed in the mofussil. The scheme for popularising inoculation amongst low-paid Government servants and their wives and children by the grant of small money rewards was continued.

The number of inoculations performed up to the 30th June 1907 was as follows :—

Bombay City	4,978
Panch Mahals District	1,296
Kaira District	9,144
Ahmedabad District	2,404
Poona District	9,078
Sátára District	1,749
Belgaum District	54
East Khándesh District	57
Kolháp ur and Southern Marátha Country States ...	108
Mahi Kántha Agency	1,183
Making a total of ...	30,051

The number of inoculations performed during the preceding year was 47,670.

Partial evacuation was resorted to in Bombay and Karáchi Towns and in the infected areas in the following districts :—Kaira, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals,

Surat, Násik, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, East Khándesh, Kolába, Belgaum and Sukkur. Steps were taken to improve the arrangements for facilitating evacuation in Poona.

Disinfection measures were carried out in some of the infected areas.

Towards the close of the year under review the control of plague measures in the Presidency was transferred to the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay.

Native States.

6. During the year His Highness Jam Shri Jasvatsinghji Vibhaji of Navánagar died and was succeeded upon the *gádi* by His Highness Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Vibhaji.

In sympathy with the improved agricultural conditions which obtained in the British districts there was a marked improvement in the position of the Native States during the year 1906-1907, an improvement moreover which was general and not confined, as in the previous year, to Káthiáwár and the Gujarát States. Only from Janjira does there come any complaint against the character of the season, and from the fall in the trade receipts, the diminished revenue from land and ábkári and the restricted expenditure it would certainly seem that the State did not share in the improvement experienced by the others. This is, as might naturally be expected, more marked in the case of the Northern than the Southern States; for the former had already experienced a meed of prosperity in the previous year, while the latter were still fighting against adversity. In nearly all the States returning prosperity is accompanied by the usual phenomena of a rise in revenue, a decrease in crime and in the amount of stolen property, and increased expenditure, particularly upon Public Works. The South Konkan States and the Sátára Jághirs appear to have been somewhat less benefited by the season than the others, as Janjira and Sávantvádi experienced a decrease in revenue, while expenditure was restricted in the Sátára Jághirs. Practically all the States show a rise in expenditure upon Medical Relief which may be due to either an unhealthy season or greater liberality. The general rise in the death-rate seems to point to the former as the real cause. The statistics of births and deaths, however, are in very many cases altogether untrustworthy, *e. g.*, in that of Cutch with a birth-rate *per mille* of 16 and a death rate of 14, of Palanpur with rates of 23 and 19, and of Khairpur with rates of 9·2 and 16 respectively. The number of deaths from plague decreased, but the scourge fell heavily upon the Mahi Kántha as did cholera upon the Southern Marátha States. In a year of comparative prosperity it is somewhat strange to find a general rise in the number of schools accompanied by an equally general fall in the number of scholars; but prosperity means a demand for labour, with the result that children are called from the school to the fields.

Revenue Survey and Settlements.

7. Survey work proceeded as usual in the three Divisions, Sind and the Southern Mahrátta States. A large proportion of the survey and settlement work of the Tálukdári Estates was completed by the measurement and classification of the Sánand and Dholka villages. The rest of the work in the Northern Division consisted chiefly of the measurement of land taken up for roads and canals, and the breaking up of large survey numbers. In the Central Division the surveyors were employed in the measurement of 13 Inám villages, verification of boundaries and the demarcation of salt lands while the office establishment was occupied with the preparation of various survey and settlement papers. In the Southern Division the work consisted of the survey of roads and the classification of lands together with the usual record work. In

the Southern Maḥrátta Country the work of measurement and classification in 4 tálukas of Sángli was undertaken. In Sind the survey establishment was reduced and confined to measurement work in 6 tálukas. Settlement work consisted of the introduction of revised rates into a number of Inám villages.

Land Records Staff.

8. The work of training the Circle Inspectors and Village Accountants in survey work is proceeding rapidly. During the year under report 69 of the former and 956 of the latter class passed the survey examination, while the efficiency of the instruction given to the Circle Inspectors was ensured by the appointment of a Committee consisting of the Settlement Commissioner and two Superintendents to supervise the course of study. In the Presidency the Record-of-Rights work was commenced in 32 tálukas and completed in 9 others, while in Sind the Record was written up in 7 and promulgated in 2 tálukás. As in the previous year famine and plague hampered the work considerably in some districts.

Occupied area.

9. The total increase in occupied area amounted to 3,67,502 acres. Unlike the previous year, the improvement is general and spread over all divisions of the Presidency. The increase in Sind amounted to 2,32,480 acres and in the Central Division to 1,09,695 acres. The increase in the Northern and Southern Divisions were infinitesimal. All the Sind districts share in the improved figures. The only district to show any considerable falling off is Sholapur with a decrease of 1,66,813 acres.

Wards and other Estates under the management of Government.

10. There were 133 estates under the management of Collectors. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer had 559 estates under his charge. The season was not satisfactory and only 74 per cent. of the total revenue could be collected in addition to arrears of takávi and loans. The inquiry into the circumstances of the particular estates initiated last year was completed and action is being taken upon the information thereby obtained. One result has been the appointment of an officer on special duty for debt settlement, whose investigations have resulted in satisfactory settlements in several cases, noticeably in those of the Latifkhanji and Gamph Estates. Considerable progress was also made in the debt settlement of Minors' Estates, that in the case of the Ranpur Estate amounting to under 7 per cent. of the total claim. The system of leasing estates to outsiders is progressing slowly owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining satisfactory leases. Negotiations however are in progress which will, it is hoped, lead to a favourable issue.

Legislation.

11. Two Acts only were passed during the year, the first of which, called the "Sind Courts Amendment Act," was intended to strengthen the final Appellate Court for Sind and amalgamate it with the District Court of Karáchi, while the second, called the "Mámlatdárs' Courts Act," modified the jurisdiction and procedure of Mámlatdárs' Courts, among other things limiting their jurisdiction to *agricultural* lands. Bills further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, and the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874, were introduced.

Police.

12. Reorganization was the key-note of the year, including as it did the re-grading of the superior ranks of the force from Superintendents to Sub-Inspectors, the amalgamation of the Police on the G. I. P. and S. M. Railways and the establishment of the Training School at Poona. Otherwise the year was not remarkable. There was an all-round improvement in the efficiency of the Bombay Police, the percentages of recovery of stolen property and of convictions obtained having improved considerably, while the decrease in punishments was

well maintained. The same remarks apply to the Mofussil and Railway Police, the improvement in shooting being particularly noticeable compared with the somewhat poor results of last year. The rise in the number of rewards and the decrease in the number of punishments is also eminently satisfactory. The record of the Sind Police is hardly so good, the shooting being inferior and the proportion of punishments rising to 36 per cent. in one district. In neither the Sind nor Presidency Police, however, does there seem to be any tendency towards the attainment of a higher standard of education, 28 per cent. of the officers being still unable to read or write. Coming to the actual figures of cases, there is little difference between those of this and last year. The proportion of excluded cases, however, decreased, while there is a fall of 66 in the number of complaints declared to be false. The percentages of convictions obtained, acquittals and undetected cases remain much the same, but the amount of stolen property is still well below the average of the past few years.

Vagrants.

13. The Government male workhouse received 141 inmates, an increase of 5 upon last year. Employment was found for 44 of them. The total expenditure under the Act decreased by Rs. 45,000. Last year's figures, however, were altogether exceptional.

Wild animals and snakes.

14. The increase in the figures of persons killed by wild animals is due chiefly to a couple of man-eating panthers in Násik and Kánara which killed 12 persons between them. Tigers in Kánara accounted for 6 deaths and wolves in Sholápur for 17. The Sind wolves killed no less than 5,492 cattle out of a total number of 7,951. Ratnágiri, followed at a respectful distance by Hyderabad, accounted as usual for over 20 per cent. of the deaths from snake bite. To a total amount of Rs. 3,200 spent in rewards Kánara contributed Rs. 974. Licenses for crop protection fell in number by nearly 50 per cent.

Criminal Justice.

15. The total number of offences shows a small rise of about 1 per cent., which calls for no comment. It is however noticeable that crimes of violence such as rape, robbery and dacoity have increased in number. The statistics for the various classes of cases form interesting reading and show the trivial nature of the great majority of the cases brought to trial. Thus nearly 29 per cent. of the total numbers of persons dealt with under the Penal Code were charged under the three heads of hurt, mischief and criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, the percentage of persons convicted of these offences amounting to under 7 per cent. The statistics relating to fines give rise to the same comment when it is seen that no less than $97\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total number of fines are under Rs. 10. The number of whippings shows a further rise after the increase of last year. They were inflicted in the majority of cases for theft. It is noticeable that in trials conducted with the aid of assessors the Judge disagreed *in toto* with their opinion in 21 per cent. of the cases.

Prisons, civil and criminal.

16. The increase in the number of prisoners was small, amounting to only just over 1 per cent., and no special causes need be sought for. The number of juveniles shows a further small decrease, but out of 143 juveniles those sentenced to a month's imprisonment and under were no less than 101. The Finger Impression Bureau improved its figures of detection by over 11 per cent. The statistics show clearly enough the evil influence of habitual criminals, and it is hoped that the efforts which are being made to separate them from the casuals will be successful. The special classes at Thána and Dhárwár have proved successful. The Mark system is now generally understood and every year the figures of qualification under its provisions increase. The health of prisoners was hardly so good as last year, the ratio of deaths per mille increasing by over

4½ to 21·8. Even so, however, the death-rate per mille is 14 less than the average death-rate for the Presidency. Plague and cholera account for the rise in the numbers of admissions to hospitals. The figures for jail industries call for no comments, but it may be noted that the increase in the price of food raised the cost of maintenance per head by over 7 per cent.

Civil Justice.

17. The total number of suits instituted shows a fall of about 7 per cent. which is attributed to the extension of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act to the whole of the Presidency. This conclusion is confirmed by the decrease in the number of suits of Rs. 500 and under and also in the sales of immoveable property. An outburst of litigiousness raised the percentage of contested suits from 22 to 37 with a resulting increase in duration and a smaller number of disposals. As however was remarked last year, the further extension of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act with its elaborate procedure has resulted in a considerable congestion of work especially among the Lower Courts. The number of appeals shows a further tendency to rise. The futility of a great proportion of the litigation indulged in is demonstrated by the fact that in respect of 66 per cent. of the applications for execution the creditor obtained no satisfaction whatever. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned shows a decrease of 35 per cent. and sales of immoveable property a decrease of 20 per cent. as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Execution of decree of the Civil Courts by the Revenue Department.

18. The figures of transfer and disposal are almost identical with those of last year. Bad seasons still delay the execution of decrees. The future will probably see a general diminution in the figures of transfer as the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act has now been extended to the entire Presidency and experience in Khándesh shows that with the successful working of the Act goes a decrease in the number of suits for execution. Sales of land realised smaller prices than last year, but it may be noted that while in the Northern and Central Divisions Government land fetched a higher price than alienated land, the converse is the case in the Southern Division.

Registration under Act III of 1877.

19. The total number of registrations remains practically stationary, increases in seventeen districts being counterbalanced by decreases in the other ten. The statistics of sales and mortgages shew an increase of 21 per cent. in the former and a decrease of 18 per cent. in the latter, which is attributed, though how far correctly it is difficult to say, to the fact that the sávkár is converting mortgages into sales with the object of escaping the operation of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.. It might have been expected that this increase in the number of sales would have been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of registered leases as the sávkár usually re-lets the land bought to its original owner. There is, however, an actual decrease in the class of leases, and it seems highly probable that the sávkár is taking to verbal in preference to registered leases in order to save himself the trouble of registration. As was anticipated, the class of optional leases shews a further decline as the exemption becomes more generally known.

Registration under Act XVII of 1879.

20. The total number of registrations in the four districts in which the whole of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act is in force shews a general increase of 14½ per cent. This result is ascribed in Poona and Sátára to the good harvest which induced the sávkárs to open their purses and in Ahmednagar to the bad harvest which forced the ryots to raise money on their land. The number of sales and mortgages have increased *pari passu*, the former by 16 per cent., the latter by 21 per cent. The number of bonds shews a recovery which may possibly be ascribed to better agricultural conditions.

The comparative statistics of transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists and of those between agriculturists and sávkárs are notoriously unreliable and no safe deductions can be drawn from the majority of the former over the latter class. Recently, however, steps have been taken for introducing a better system of classification, the effect of which will be observable in future statistics.

Joint Stock Companies.

21. The number of Joint Stock Companies increased by over 10 per cent., 52 new Companies being registered during the year. Most of them, however, are only petty concerns with small capital as is evidenced by the fact that the combined capital of 45 of them was only just over one crore. The amount of registration fees is reduced in consequence.

Local Boards.

22. The average of meetings and attendance shows a still further decline all round. The favourable season enabled large collections of arrears to be made in the Central and Southern Divisions amounting to some 3 lákhs in either case. In spite however of the large collections expenditure decreased slightly, resulting in increased balances which in no case fell below the prevailed minimum. This is a distinct improvement upon last year. The recent orders of the Government of India directing the invariable collection of Local Fund will prevent such fluctuations in the future. The features of the year are the increase of over 1 lákh in expenditure on Education and the experiments made in Industrial Education in the Southern Division.

Bombay Municipality.

23. The Municipality has every reason to be satisfied with its financial position at the end of 1906-1907. The income was the highest yet recorded : the increases took place in the principal, not in the adventitious sources of income, while the permanent increase is reckoned at not less than 4 lákhs of rupees and this after a similar advance of 5 lákhs in the previous year. Last year's deficit was wiped out and the year ended with a surplus of over Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs. This result was obtained without any increase in taxation and is eloquent proof of the advancing prosperity of the city. It is at the same time satisfactory to notice that hygienic conditions, though still bad, are gradually improving. The census of 1906 affords some interesting information on this point. It shows that the increase in population since the census of 1901 is 26 per cent. with a total population of 977,822. The increase is in part due to the return of those residents who were absent in 1901 on account of plague. The rate of mortality, though it reached the high figure of 54·07, is still the lowest recorded since 1897. Against this, however, must be set a birth-rate of only 21·24, though the number of births is the highest yet recorded. The conclusion seems to be that the increase in the population of Bombay is due chiefly to the large floating population of mill-hands, dock labourers, etc., which have swarmed into the city during the last few years. The rate of infant mortality, *viz.* 534 per thousand of recorded births, is *primâ facie* excessively high, but the significance of the figures is affected by the practice prevailing among women of the labouring classes of leaving Bombay when about to give birth to children. Hence the deaths are in many cases those of infants whose birth was not recorded. The deaths from plague alone account for 11 per cent. of the total mortality, but the figures show a satisfactory decrease of over 23 per cent. from those of the previous year. The campaign against unwholesome food seems to have been carried on less vigorously than in 1905. The figures for the Municipal schools show a decrease of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the number of pupils.

District Municipalities.

24. Famine, which destroys the means of trade, and plague, which scatters the traders, account for the decrease in the aggregate income of the District Municipalities during the year 1906-07. The operation of these combined

causes was restricted however to the districts of Bijápur, Dharwár, Ratnágiri and Kolába. Though the Northern Division suffered to a certain extent from plague, agricultural conditions were fairly satisfactory, with the result of a general increase in the receipts from octroi. Sind too escaped both plague and famine and there is consequently an increase in receipts from all sources. Decreased receipts naturally involve decreased expenditure. It is noticeable however that in the case of particular Divisions the decrease in expenditure is in inverse ratio to the fall in receipts, the Northern Division showing expenditure decreased by 3 lákhs and the Southern Division by only Rs. 30,000. The financial position of the Boards in the Northern must be much stronger than that of those in the Southern Division. The Sind Municipalities have reserved the savings for their balances. Over 3 lákhs of rupees were paid off on loan account.

Bombay Improvemen Trust.

25. Compared with the last few years the operations of the Trust were considerably restricted owing to the small number of properties which it was found possible to acquire, amounting to 70 compared with an average of between two and three hundred. Vigorous progress however was made in the various schemes though the Gowalia Tank Scheme is causing considerable anxiety on account of the subsidence in Gibb's Road. A satisfactory feature of the year's work is the rapidly approaching completion of the six blocks of chawls at Imámwáda with their accommodation for 15,000 labourers. Various difficulties interfered with the progress of the Police Accommodation Schemes. The confidence of the public in the Board was shown by the fact that the 20 lákh loan was more than three times over subscribed while the rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 100-15-9. The number of acquisitions by amicable settlement declined from 50 to 19 per cent., while of 60 references to the Tribunal of Appeal 40 were decided against the Board.

Marine.

26. There is a satisfactory decrease in the figures of European seamen sent home distressed or relieved, but the increase under the head of desertions shew that the class of seamen is hardly improving. The smaller number of Native seamen shipped is accounted for by the falling off in the number of foreign vessels calling at the port. Improved trade conditions at Aden are reflected in the very large increase in the number of Native seamen.

Port Trusts: Bombay, Karachi and Aden.

27. The receipts of the Bombay Port Trust exceeded last year's record figures by more than 3 lákhs. The Reserve fund now amounts to over half a crore. The improvement in revenue was due to the largely increased imports of coal and exports of manganese ore. At Karáchi the year was fully up to the average in spite of a large decrease under the head of the staple article of export, *viz.* wheat, which was counterbalanced by the large increase in imports, exceeding those of any previous year. At Aden receipts recovered something of last year's fall.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

28. The year has been marked by steady progress, the number of Societies having increased from 30 to 69. Of these, Ahmedabad, Dhárwár and Belgaum claim 33. There are only 4 districts which have no Societies established in them. All the Societies have been working well, and it is satisfactory to note that deposits are well ahead of Government loans in the Rural Societies. The generally low average of loans and the short periods for which the money is lent show that they are reaching the right people. Rates of interest vary of course according to the locality, being fairly high in the Deccan and low in Gujarát. Recoveries have been as good as could be expected. The great difficulty at present is the want of capital, which cramps the progress of some Societies.

Crop area.

29. The season was distinctly more favourable than in the preceding three years. As a result the loss in the area cropped was recovered with an increase of 9 per cent. in the net cropped area and of 43 per cent. in the area cropped more than once. This increase was general in the whole Presidency and Sind and not confined to any particular districts. The cause of the increase is to be found in the favourable early rains which resulted in an excellent kharif harvest. It is true that there is a decline in the area under jowári, but it was more than counterbalanced by the remarkable increase in the area under bájri, which in the Deccan and Karnatak greatly exceeded the average, and also by the general extension of paddy and wheat cultivation with increases of 2 and 32 per cent. over the previous year. The area under wheat, however, is still 20 per cent. below the average. Synchronous with the extension under the last two crops were the expansion of the area cropped with pulses owing to the favourable kharif rains, and a 9 per cent. increase under oil seeds. This latter increase, however, is confined to Sind, the area in the Presidency showing a small decline. The increase in the cotton area was general, except in Gujarát, Bijápur and Sind. The decline in the irrigated area which has been going on for the last 7 years was arrested to a small extent, but the total of 6½ lakhs of acres is still greatly below the normal of 8 lakhs. The area irrigated by wells comprises 62½ per cent. of the total, but there is a fall of 3 per cent. compared with last year. The number of *pakka* built wells for irrigation is steadily increasing.

Agricultural experiments.

30. The comparatively favourable nature of the season enabled experiments to be conducted with far greater assurance than has been possible for some years. Of individual experiments the most important is the series which has resulted in the production of the improved Surtee-Broach variety of cotton, the product of which is calculated to be 10 to 12 per cent. more valuable than that of the existing variety. The other cotton experiments have so far produced only negative results, though these are in many cases valuable. The distribution of seed selected from the best fields was continued, but is not meant to be maintained permanently on these lines. The efforts of the Department for the improvement of cotton seed are being concentrated on plant to plant selection, cross-fertilisation and hybridisation. Seed distribution is likely to be confined to the introduction of superior established varieties from one part of the country to the other. During the year Broach cotton was successfully introduced into parts of Dhárwár. The Egyptian cotton in Sind was attacked by boll-worm and fared badly. Of the remaining experiments those upon rubber trees are interesting as opening out the prospect of a new industry before the cultivator, while from the scientific no less than from a purely agricultural point of view the results of the experiments upon manures are highly important as throwing new light upon the questions of soil exhaustion and the various problems connected therewith.

Advances to cultivators.

31. The total amount of advances under Act XII of 1884 shows a large increase of nearly 50 per cent. This increase is due chiefly to the demand from the Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijápur and Sholápur districts which suffered severely from scarcity in the year 1905-1906. There was a considerable falling off in the demand in Gujarát and Sind, owing to the conditions of prosperity which prevailed in the previous year. The amount of advances under Act XIX of 1883 shows a slight falling off from the figures of 1905-1906.

Breeding operations.

32. The famine of 1900 wrought such considerable havoc among the stock animals of the Presidency that the experiment lately started in Ahmednagar of providing villages with their own stock bull by the aid of takávi will

be watched with great interest. Thirty-four villages have so far been provided in this way. The management of the Northcote Cattle Farm at Chhárodi will shortly, with the consent of the trustees, be transferred to Government. The number of mares covered by Government stallions shows a further satisfactory increase.

Fairs and shows.

33. Plague effectually put a stop to the Ahmedabad Horse and Cattle Show. A fifth Cattle Show was started at Surat. The Sholápur Cattle Show recovered itself, entries being nearly trebled. The other three Shows also evince increased popularity.

Meteorology.

34. The monsoon of 1906-07 was in pleasing contrast to that of the previous year. The latter was characterised by lateness and weakness; in the year under report the monsoon broke on the normal date and though somewhat weak at the outset soon increased in strength with the final result of a large excess over normal in practically all the districts of the Presidency, ranging from 2 to 46 per cent. in July. The heavy rain continued through August and well into September, the only districts suffering from defect being the Konkan and West Deccan. Even here however the final defect was only 16 per cent. in comparison with one of 68 per cent. for the previous year.

Prices and wages.

35. A study of the comparative statistics of prices and wages for the year under report discloses no ground for holding that there was any connection between their fluctuations. The price of labour was governed by demand tempered by custom, while the price of food depended upon the combined action of local and extraneous demands for it. In Gujarát high wages and low prices prevailed universally except in Surat where prices were high. The high wages are the result of a shortage of labour due to famine and plague, the competition of the mills, the extension of cultivation and the conversion of the labourer into the petty farmer. Low prices are due to the good season. In Surat the extension of cotton cultivation induced high prices for grain. In the Deccan districts wages remained at the high level of the previous year in spite of a general fall in prices; the causes of high wages noted above in the case of Gujarát were active, with the additional attraction of the Bombay labour market. The prices of the cheaper kind of grain fell, but that of rice rose to a certain extent. In the Konkan prices rose a little, but wages remained stationary. In the Karnátak there was a slight fall in the prices of the cheaper kinds of grains at Dhárwár and Belgaum, but in Bijápur a rise in prices may possibly be due to a diminution of stocks. Wages remained stationary except in Dhárwár where the rate increased by about 50 per cent. This is accounted for by the competition of the mining industry for labour. In Sind as in Gujarát wages rose and prices, except that of rice, fell. The increase in the demand for labour, the decrease of supply due to the exodus of Márwári labourers to their own country, and the ravages of fever account for the rise in wages, while the general fall in prices must be attributed to the good season. The enormously enhanced exports of rice raised the price considerably. On the whole the condition of the labouring classes may be put down as excellent in Gujarát and Sind, good in the Deccan and in the Karnátak, and moderate, only, in the Konkan, where, however, relief is largely obtained by emigration to Bombay.

Forests.

36. The scale of pay for Deputy and Assistant Conservators was raised during the year by the Government of India. The total area of forest remained much the same as last year though the transfer of the Kolába Division from the Southern to the Northern Circle involved changes in their respective areas. In Sind the river eroded 31 square miles but added 26 square miles

in the form of accretions. Working results were generally good, natural reproduction being generally excellent everywhere except in the Satpudas of East and West Khándesh. The area of forest fires, however, nearly doubled in Sind and increased by 3 per cent. in the Central Circle. There was a general increase in prosecutions except in the Central Circle. The proportion of prosecutions to compounded cases ranged from 5 per cent. in the case of Sind to over 23 per cent. in the Northern Circle. Financial results were most satisfactory, the Northern Circle showing an increased surplus of over 2½ lákhs.

Manufactures and industries.

37. The year 1906-1907 was a year of promise in that its industrial record seems to shew that the Bombay merchant is growing alive to the fact that there are other industries than cotton worthy of exploitation. It is true that the building of cotton mills, weaving and spinning sheds, ginning factories and godowns proceeded no less actively than in former years, but the new sugar, fibre, soap and other factories which made their appearance, though of course only in the experimental stage at present, afford reasonable ground for expectation that aided by the Swadeshi movement their number will increase and induce other pioneers to break into paths of industry hitherto untrodden. One of such industries lately opened up is that of Manganese mining which already employs nearly 1,400 men in the Panch Maháls and promises to considerably modify conditions in that somewhat arid district. There are hopes in the same direction for Ratnágiri, licenses for exploration having been applied for during the year, while similar applications have been received in Dhárwár, Belgaum and Bijápur. The gold mines of the former district were hardly so prosperous as was expected. Simultaneously with the opening out of new industries come attempts to save the old from extinction and the prophecy of failure made in the report for last year seems likely to be falsified, at any rate in Ratnágiri where the hand weaving industry seems to have received an impetus from the introduction of an improved loom.

Trade.

38. The year 1906-07 was from the commercial point of view generally prosperous, and though under various heads of imports and exports decreases are found, the figures of last year were fairly well maintained, a total increase of 2 lákhs being recorded in the private sea-borne trade of the Presidency, while in Karáchi the year was the most prosperous ever known, with an increase of 22 per cent. upon the figures of the previous year and of 6 per cent. upon the last record year.

Bombay.

The trade of Bombay and the trade of the Presidency are practically synonymous terms, and the condition of the trade of Bombay, though it increased in value, was hardly so satisfactory as last year. Excluding the variable factor of Treasure it will be seen that, discounting an almost universal rise in prices, exports exhibit an actual decline in quantity of 9 per cent., while imports have increased by only 2¾ per cent. Of imports by far the most important factors are comprised under "Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured" which constitute 51 per cent. of the total. Under this head the competition of the Continent and the Far East with India for Twist and Yarn and Woollens resulted in largely decreased imports, while in Cotton Piece-goods the large increase in the import of Greys in spite of a rise in prices and the increased production of the local mill, is counterbalanced by heavy decreases in Whites and Coloureds. The drop, however, in the price of Sugar at home resulted in an increase in imports of over 12 per cent., practically all contributed by Germany, while the figures under the head Liquors, though shewing a decrease from last year, are a full average of the quinquennial period. The most satisfactory feature, however, of the import statistics is the larger development of the trade in Metals and Manufactures of Metals, which is spread over all the sub-heads and testifies

to the industrial progress of the Presidency. Particularly interesting are the recovery under Iron which had shewn a tendency to be displaced by Steel, and the large advance of 82¼ lákhs under Machinery and Mill-work. The increase of 49 per cent. in the import of Coal from abroad and simultaneously of 23½ per cent. in imports from Calcutta forms a further remarkable testimony to industrial progress. High prices and European competition for these products account for the fall in Raw Cotton and Silk. The export trade has suffered all round, Foreign Merchandise having declined by 19½ lákhs and Indian Produce and Manufactures by nearly 3 crores or 6½ per cent. A great proportion of the loss under the first of the two heads is due to the troubles in Persia resulting in decreased imports into that country. Under the head of Indian Produce and Manufactures the bulk of the trade is absorbed by a few items; hence the heavy decline under the heads of Cotton Twist and Yarn, Grain and Pulse, and Opium could not be balanced by the increases in the case of the less important items. The fall in the exports of Yarns is due to the glutting of the Chinese market which occurred last year. The decline, however, in those of Cloth is not wholly unsatisfactory when it is considered that production by the local mills has increased as it points to increased consumption within the country itself; the stationary position of the exports of Raw Cotton in spite of high prices in America points to the same conclusion. The partial failure of the monsoon in the wheat-producing districts accounts for the enormous drop of 86 per cent. in wheat exports and it is possible that the partial substitution of Bengal for Málwa opium has a great deal to do with the fall of 50 per cent. under the head of opium. The figures of distribution are interesting on account of the remarkable advance made by Germany which is now well ahead of other European countries. The position of the British Empire shews a slight falling off, as does the percentage of British tonnage engaged in foreign trade which fell from 70 per cent. to 69 per cent. The Land Trade exhibits a decline both in quantity and value from last year, but an advance of 11 and 12 per cent. respectively over the average of the last quinquennial period. A fall of 53 lákhs in the Local Trade accounts for the decrease from the previous year as the External Trade shews increases of volume in imports and of value in exports. The great fall in the price of Metals caused a decrease in the value of imports in spite of the increased quantity. There were large increases under the heads of Coal, Oil-seeds and Sugar, and a large decline under Food-grains. Exports, while declining in quantity, increased by 1 per cent. in value, with large increases in Kerosine, Wheat and Cotton Piece-goods and decreases in Sugar, Provisions, Metals and Gunny Bags and Cloth. The Local Trade shews a general decline all round except under the heads of Metals and Dyes and Tans.

Sind.

The advance in imports at Karáchi was 10 per cent. and in exports no less than 37 per cent. Good crops in Sind and the Punjáb combined with a good rainfall were the causes which brought about these satisfactory results. Under the head of Imports, those of sugar, oils, and cotton piece-goods all are the highest yet known, though strangely enough greys shew a large decline in contradistinction to the rise exhibited in the imports to Bombay, while whites and coloured on the other hand shew record figures. The re-exports of foreign merchandise increased all round except that of kerosine oil, especially under the head of wool with a 13 per cent. increase and cotton piece-goods with an increase of 44 per cent. in quantity and 52 per cent. in value. Wheat, the staple export of the Karáchi trade, recovered 19 per cent. of last year's decrease, but is still 41 per cent. below the record of 1904-1905. The United Kingdom absorbs practically the whole trade. There was a remarkable expansion in the rice trade, quadrupling the shipments of any previous year, while the favourable cotton season in Sind compensated for the partial

failure in the Punjáb and resulted in an increase of over 12 per cent. in the exports. Seeds, particularly cotton and rape-seed, reach record figures. The coasting trade increased by 3 per cent., the expansion being confined to the imports, exports declining by 9 per cent. The trade of the subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirganda expanded by 13 per cent. The land trade with Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia expanded by over 28 lákhs or 26 per cent.

Aden. Though there was a large increase in the Foreign Trade of Aden this was almost counterbalanced by heavy decreases in the Indian and Inland Trade, the net result being a small total increase. The chief feature of the year is the enormous increase of trade with the United States of America which in spite of the proximity of Bombay supplies Aden with the great proportion of her cotton goods, taking in return large quantities of coffee and hides. These goods are presumably carried in British vessels as no ship from the United States entered the Port during the year. The trade of Bombay and Calcutta with Aden decreased by approximately 29 and 19½ lákhs respectively. Trade with the mainland shews a further decline while the fall in the grain trade noted last year continued.

Public Works. 39. A detailed account of the works carried out during the year will be found in Chapter IV. The total grant for the year was 1 crore and the expenditure nearly 95 lákhs, an increase of 14½ lákhs upon the figures of the previous year. There were increases under all major heads except under "44.—Military," more particularly under Imperial and Provincial Funds with increases of 3 and 12 lákhs respectively. Under Imperial 1 lákh was spent upon Military Works and nearly 7 lákhs upon Civil Buildings. Under Provincial nearly 6 lákhs were spent upon Famine Relief Works, Rs. 44,912 of which was expended in giving gratuitous relief. Civil Buildings absorbed over 35 lákhs and communications 14 lákhs.

Irrigation: General. 40. The total expenditure upon irrigation works throughout the Presidency and Sind fell from Rs. 48⅓ lákhs to Rs. 47½ lákhs. Of the total amount Rs. 11 lákhs were spent upon works, about 21¾ lákhs upon repairs and Rs. 13 lákhs upon establishment. The expenditure upon Famine Relief outlay debitable to "Irrigation," was Rs. 2,29,930. The work of the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty in connection with small Famine Projects was begun during the year and sites for small irrigational works and for the terracing of fields in the Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Bijápur Districts were selected. The special surveys for Protective Irrigation Works in the Deccan were continued. Preliminary reports on the Nira and a revised project for the Gokák Canal were submitted, while the Kukadi, the Mula and the Ghátprabha Right Bank Canal were under investigation and preliminary inquiries made into the Krishna and Malprabha schemes. The total area irrigated from the Deccan and Gujarát works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was 108,787 acres against 105,716 acres in the previous year. The gross assessed revenue rose from Rs. 8,93,325 to Rs. 9,47,167. The area irrigated by all classes of works in Sind was 3,487,653 acres against 3,349,488 acres in the previous year and 2,923,928 acres in the year 1904-1905. The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 85,49,428, of which Rs. 3,54,510 were on account of direct and Rs. 81,94,918 on account of indirect receipts, the corresponding figures for 1905-1906 and 1904-1905 being Rs. 81,51,376 (Rs. 3,75,485 direct and Rs. 77,75,891 indirect) and Rs. 66,47,292 (Rs. 4,91,958 direct and Rs. 61,55,334 indirect). The areas irrigated and the assessed revenue are the largest yet obtained in Sind. The increase of 138,000 acres of irrigation over the previous year's total, which was

itself a record total, illustrates the eagerness with which facilities for irrigation are seized by the cultivators in Sind and the necessity for increasing the means of irrigation. This increase of area is most satisfactory.

Northern Division.

Large irrigation works are only two in number, *viz.*, the Hathmati and Khári Cut Canals. The season was a good one, the rainfall being ample and fairly well distributed. As a result there was practically no kharif irrigation on the Hathmati, though the rice crop on the Khári Cut required canal water. Irrigation from the new tanks in the Panch Maháls and Kaira was small as the tanks did not fill. The important investigation into the condition of small tanks was continued and the survey of the Mahi Canal continued to the tail near Mátar.

Central Division.

Of the three divisions in the Presidency this division is the most important with an average irrigated area of 1¼ lákhs of acres and an average revenue of over 8⅓ lákhs of rupees. During the year under report the rainfall was not very satisfactory, as the late rains partially failed in some places. In the Poona, Násik, Ahmednagar and Sholápur Districts several canal and tank works were opened for famine relief purposes, but fortunately there was little scarcity and the number of workers was never large. The figures of irrigated area and of revenue show that the amount of water assessment received is Rs. 1½ lákhs above the average, while the irrigated area is somewhat below the average. The large increase in revenue is due principally to the rich fields of sugarcane and rabi crops under irrigation on the Nira Canal, and the large area of kharif crops grown on the Mutha Canals. Sanction was received during the year for the Godávari Canal Project estimated to cost over Rs. 95½ lákhs and the works were commenced. Work on the Girna Left Bank Canal and the Waghad Tank in the Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District was in progress.

Southern Division.

The average irrigated area and revenue of this division is 25,000 acres and 1¼ lákhs of rupees respectively. During the year under report there was a decrease of 11 per cent. in both area and revenue compared with last year and of 6 per cent. compared with the average in area. The fall is attributed to timely rainfall resulting in a decreased demand for water by the cultivators. In the Dhárwár Irrigation District, however, the monsoon was weak and four out of the five tanks were dry from April to June. As a consequence several works had to be opened for Famine Relief in the Belgaum and Bijápur Districts.

Sind.

The year was exceedingly prosperous and the inundation exceptionally favourable, in fact in the case of several canals the flow developed into flood accompanied by burst banks and flooded fields. The rainfall was 1 inch 16 cents. above normal, came when the floods were at their highest and added to the difficulties of maintaining the bunds. The breaches which occurred in the Kashmor Bund were successfully closed, but in lower Sind there were serious breaches near Budka Takar on the left bank and in the Baghar Uchito Bund on the right bank of the river; these could not be closed until the flood subsided. The area of cultivation under the Jamráo Canal decreased by 39,000 acres owing to the scarcity of labour. The crops under the Nasrat and Fuleli Canals were excellent and the Dád Canal worked well. The Indus River Commission carried out topographic and hydrographic surveys, and made a number of borings for the Sukkur weir.

Railways.

41. Only 63·82 miles of new Railway were opened for traffic during the year, compared with 189·90 miles for last year. The total length of railway has now reached 8,168·81 miles. There was considerable activity during the

year in the construction of Railways for Native States, work being in progress in Jaipur, Sángli, Baroda, Cutch and Gwálior. The growing importance of the Manganese industry is reflected in the opening of the Mariyamanahalli (Manganese) Branch Railway on the Hospet-Kottur Railway. A much-needed reform was carried out by the Railway Board in ordering the universal adoption within two years of a system of inter-communication between passengers and the driver and guard.

The final new contract with the re-constituted B. B. & C. I. Railway Company was executed on 8th April 1907; the contract provides for the Company working the B. B. & C. I. and R.-M. Railway systems for a term of 25 years from 1st January 1906, with the possibility of their also working the Nágda-Muttra Railway, and, if so, their liability to give up the Rájputána-Málwa Railway.

Finance: General.

42. The combined figures of Imperial, Provincial and Local Revenue indicate the improved conditions which obtained during the year. The total increase amounts to 8 per cent., Imperial Revenues shewing an improvement of 7 per cent., Provincial of 10 per cent. and Local of 2 per cent. There is a rise in the total expenditure of only 2 per cent., while that under Local shows an actual fall of 30 per cent.

Imperial.

The large increase of 31½ lákhs under the head of Land Revenue last year is followed by a further increase in over 29½ lákhs in the year under report. This is mainly due to the general improvement in agricultural conditions throughout the Presidency. That there has been a simultaneous improvement in industrial conditions is shewn by the rise in receipts of over 4 lákhs from Assessed Taxes. As might be expected the increase under these two heads is synchronous with increases in Salt and Excise receipts. The decrease under the head of Forests is due to the absence of a demand for famine fodder which raised the receipts last year. The figures of expenditure do not call for comment.

Provincial.

The increase of 44¾ lákhs undert he head of Land Revenue is in satisfactory contrast with the figures of last year when there was a fall of 17¾ lákhs. Towards the total increase 12 lákhs were contributed by Imperial Revenues. The increase is due to the cause noted above, as are the increases of nearly 3 lákhs in Excise and of 4¼ lákhs in Assessed Taxes. Under the head of expenditure the increase of 6 lákhs under Land Revenue is mainly due to the Provincialisation of the charges in connection with the Sind Village Officers Cess Fund, and to increased establishment and plague charges. The reorganisation of the Police is the cause of the increased expenditure of 6¼ lákhs under that head while the progress that is being made in education is shewn by the rise in expenditure of over 2½ lákhs. The increase of 2 lákhs under Famine Relief is due to the fact that the figures shew the charges for 6 months instead of for only 3 months as in the previous year.

Mint.

43. Over 16 crores of rupees were coined during the year under report, an increase of 33 per cent. on the figures of the last year. The re-coinage of the silver currency of the Tonk Darbár into Government rupees was carried out. The value of gold and bullion tendered in exchange for rupees fell still further by 5¾ lákhs. Revenue increased by nearly 5 lákhs and expenditure by over 1½ lákhs.

Currency: Presidency Circle.

44. The circulation of notes shews no tendency to any large expansion, the increase during the year under report amounting only to 19 lákhs or under 2 per cent. Even this, however, is an improvement on last year when the increase was only ¼ per cent. The popularity of the Rs. 5 note is demonstrated

by the readiness with which nearly 65 per cent. of the issues were taken by employers of labour for payment of wages. For some years there has been a continuous fall in the circulation of notes over Rs. 500 in value. During the year this fall was checked and the circulation of these notes increased by 1 lákh. The increase in the receipts and issues of small coin further demonstrates the general prosperity. The issues of gold were again enormously increased: a considerable proportion in all probability goes into hoards or is made into ornaments.

Karachi Circle.

The decrease in note circulation is due solely to the fall among notes over Rs. 10,000 in value. The increase in the value of Foreign notes cashed illustrates the extension of the receipts from Railways and Customs. It is reported that Native merchants took most of the gold issues for the purpose of making ornaments.

Land Revenue.

45. Owing to the generally favourable season the whole of the current year's revenue together with a large proportion of the arrears was collected, the total collections amounting to over 1 crore in excess of those in the previous year. In Gujarát there are practically no arrears for collection except in Kaira. The Deccan districts, however, did not have the advantage of a good season in the previous year; arrears are therefore considerable, particularly in Ahmednagar. They amount, however, to a far smaller amount than they did at the end of 1905-06, and another good season would have enabled almost the whole amount to be paid off. In the Karnátak a good proportion of the arrears was liquidated, but the remainder amounts to a much larger sum proportionately in these Collectorates than in the other divisions of the Presidency. In Sind the collections fell short of the demand in all districts by about 1 lákh.

Sea Customs, Bombay.

46. There was an increase in both import and export duties, amounting to nearly 2 lákhs in the case of the former. The proportion of expenditure to collections again rose to over 4 per cent. The refund of duty upon silver purchased by the Government of India accounts for the large increase under this head.

Karachi and Sind Ports.

The increase in the net receipts of nearly 5½ lákhs following upon an increase of 7 lákhs last year testifies to the growing prosperity of Karáchi. The figures for Refunds and Drawbacks show further increases, due in the latter case to the large export of oilseed.

Land Customs.

The trade statistics show that the Customs line along the Káthiáwár frontier has now come to be considered part of the established order of things with the result that the stream of trade has resumed its normal flow. The receipts upon the Portuguese frontier unfortunately exhibit a further decline owing to a bad season in Goa. The increased and increasing exports of Manganese to Marmagao seem to foreshadow a very prosperous future for the trade in this metal.

Opium.

47. The decline in the Opium trade noted in last year's report has continued, the cause being the same, *viz.*, decreased export into China. The underlying cause of the decrease is considered to be the uncertainty which prevailed among dealers regarding the future action of the British and Chinese Governments on the opium question. Prices have in consequence fallen by over 12 per cent. The poppy harvest in Baroda was an excellent one, resulting in increased imports to Bombay of nearly 66 per cent.

Salt. Presidency Proper.

48. The chief event of the year was the reduction of the duty from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1 per maund in March: it came too late, however, to have any appreciable influence upon the figures of the year under report. That the consumer will

eventually get the full benefit is amply shown by the fall in prices since the reduction from Rs. 2-8-0 in 1902. In Bombay the price has actually decreased by 4 annas more than the reduction in the duty while in 14 out of 18 districts the fall in price either practically equals or actually exceeds the amount of reduction. As the price falls the consumption increases, the average per head having increased from last year by nearly $\frac{3}{5}$ lb. per head in Gujarát and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for the rest of the Presidency. The quality of the salt is also improving, and it is to this fact that the continually increasing exports to Madras and Mysore are attributed. The much improved figures for Baroda evince the efficiency of the new preventive arrangements, and this increase in efficiency, combined with the decrease in the duty, is doubtless the cause of the comparatively small number of offences. The labour question affects the salt no less than other industries and the attractions of cotton picking occasioned some difficulties with the Agrias which were, however, successfully surmounted."

Sind. The position in Sind is also satisfactory, consumption having gone up $\frac{1}{3}$ lb. per head and the price having decreased by Re. 0-1-8 per maund. Offences have also diminished by over one-third, though it is suggested that these figures are due rather to the reduction of the number of license-holders who were willing informers and the apathy of the preventive staff than to any diminution of offences against the Act, and that the decrease of offences actually committed has hardly been so great.

Aden. In spite of the fact that there was no plague, the production at the Government salt works and the general consumption fell off considerably, while production at the Italian salt works also exhibits a decline of 40 per cent.

Excise: Presidency. 49. The returns for 1906-07 exhibit a further large increase in revenue of $4\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the figures of the previous year and of over $22\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs upon the average realisations of the preceding three years. The increase is made up entirely of the receipts from country spirit and toddy with increases of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs and $\frac{1}{2}$ lákh respectively. Revenue under the heads of imported foreign liquors, intoxicating drugs, opium and miscellaneous shows considerable decreases, amounting to over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs in the case of intoxicating drugs. Taking the individual heads separately, the statistics of country spirit for the various districts show that to speak generally the increase in revenue is far largest in the north, diminishing southwards till in the southern districts of Belgaum and Dhárwár there is an actual decrease. Bombay itself is nearly stationary. The agricultural records for the year show clearly enough that these increases and decreases are the effect of the agricultural conditions which obtained in the various districts. Prosperity in the north was marked by the existence of a busy marriage season and an increased consumption of liquor, while the legacy of the famine conditions which obtained during the previous year in the south was depleted resources and a consequent decrease in consumption. The temperance movement noticed in last year's report seems to have weakened, especially in Thána, though it still had some influence upon sales in Bijápur. A subsidiary cause of the general increase is found in the application of the mhowra flowers sections of the Abkári Act to certain districts, and the consequent decrease in illicit distillation. This increase in sales was met by a further enhancement of duty in the districts showing increases and also by an increase in the minimum guarantee in districts under the monopoly system. The returns under the head of toddy exhibit much the same features as those under country spirit. The fluctuations, however, were remarkable, *e. g.*, in the case of Ratnágiri with a large rise in sales but a decrease in revenue, and Dhárwár with a large decrease in sales and an increase in revenue. The first head to show a decrease is " foreign liquors

and Indian-manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates." Indian beer is evidently rapidly losing its popularity among British troops while the increased tariff rates for foreign liquors resulted in a heavy drop of over 2 lákhs of gallons under "fermented liquors" and "potable" spirits. "Non-potable" spirits, however, show a further increase, thus accentuating the remarks made last year regarding the opening for the local manufacture of such spirit. The large decrease under "intoxicating drugs" must be put down to the increase in the duty. During the year under report the issue rate upon opium was reduced by Re. 1 in all districts of the Presidency. The decrease in revenue therefore covers an actual increase in consumption in British districts of 4,000 lbs. or 5½ per cent., the causes being increased prosperity and the reduction in the duty. The figures of illicit distillation show a further gratifying decrease, due in Gujarát to the infliction of deterrent punishments and the application of the Mhowra Flowers Act. The figures, however, of illicit importation exhibit an increase, especially in Surat where the application of the mhowra flowers sections while decreasing illicit distillation has induced illicit importation.

Sind. The enhancements of the duty upon bháng and gánja and of that upon foreign liquors were applied to Sind as well as to the Presidency, while the rate upon opium was reduced by Re. 1 per pound. The total revenue increased by 8 per cent. and the rate of consumption per head from 2·7 drams to 3·30 drams. The enhancement of duty resulted in a decline under the head of foreign liquors, while the reduction in the case of opium was accompanied by a rise of 9 per cent. in consumption.

Aden. There was a rise in receipts of nearly ½ lákh due to the large imports made at the close of the year with a view to evade the payment of the enhanced duty.

Cotton Duties Act. 50. The number of mills increased by 7, out of which Ahmedabad claims 5. The increase in the issues of cloth was well maintained, but the condition of the China market, Japanese competition and the fluctuations of exchange were unfavourable to the market for cotton yarn, which shows a large decline.

Stamps. 51. The substitution of Postage Stamps for India Revenue Stamps and the reduction in duty on Insurance Policies account for the decline of 3½ lákhs in receipts under the Stamp Act.

Income Tax. 52. The final demand rose by nearly 9½ lákhs and the collections by nearly 8½ lákhs.

Local Funds. 53. Incorporated Local Funds show an income increased by 6½ lákhs and an expenditure decreased by nearly half a lákh. Receipts from the Central Book Depôt further decreased owing to the same cause as last year, *viz.*, the transfer of the copy-right in the New Vernacular Reading Series to Messrs. Mac-Millan. The increase in the number of candidates appearing for the Engineers' Examination shows the advance that is being slowly made in Technical Education. The position of the Cantonment Funds has not changed materially, though Ahmedabad, Poona and Belgaum show rather heavy decreases. All the Educational, Medical and Charitable Funds have now been removed from the books of the Accountant General.

Births and Deaths. 54. Excluding the figures for Europeans and Eurasians, the number of births was 625,486 and the number of deaths 648,019. There were increases under all heads of causes of deaths except small-pox and plague which shew decreases of 13,000 and 20,000 respectively. In the case of plague the death-rate has fallen from a mean of 9·63 *per mille* for 1901-1905 to 2·79 in 1906-1907. Under cholera there was a large increase of about 41,000 deaths, a figure which has only been exceeded twice in the last

twenty years, *i.e.*, in 1897 and 1900, both years of famine. Excluding the statistics of emigration and immigration the figures of births and deaths shew a decline in the population from that recorded in the 1901 census of 3·5 per cent. and of 4·5 per cent. from the population which might have been expected to exist calculating at the normal increase of 1 per cent. Comparing the figures for 1905-06 with those of 1906-07 it is interesting to note that although the former was a poor year and the latter comparatively a good year, yet in the former the births exceeded deaths by 23,000 and in the latter the deaths exceeded births by almost the same rate, in spite of a 2 per cent. increase in the number of births. It is difficult if not impossible to trace any actual connection between prices and the birth-rate in the short space of a year, and though *primâ facie* it might appear that the simultaneous rise in the birth-rate and the fall in prices were not merely coincidences, yet the fact that only in Sind where prices fell by about 11 per cent. is there a general fall in the birth-rate effectually demolishes the idea of any intimate connection between the two sets of phenomena. This fall in Sind may be ascribed to the prevalence of malarial fever in that Province and in other districts to the loss of vitality induced by former famine conditions.

Emigration and Immigration.

55. There is little permanent emigration or immigration within the Presidency itself. Those whom a famine drives out a good season attracts home again and hence, as might be expected, the record of the year 1906-07 chiefly consists, apart from the usual seasonal influx to Bombay, of the return to their own districts of those who had fled before the scarcity of the previous year. Nor do the figures of emigration over sea have much interest for this Presidency as the emigrants, with the exception of those from Surat and coast ports of Káthiáwár, are drawn almost entirely from the Punjáb and merely pass through Bombay or Karáchi on their way. That the example set by the Suratis however might be followed with advantage is shown by the large remittances of nearly 4 lákhs of rupees sent home to their relatives by former emigrants.

Medical Relief.

56. The Medical Department has now extended itself as far as the Persian Gulf, four institutions from that district having been brought on the returns during the year. The number of patients in State, Local Fund, Municipal and Private Institutions increased by 5½ per cent. The percentage of deaths among in-door patients was 10 per cent. The decreased mortality in small-pox is unfortunately more than counterbalanced by the large increase in those from cholera, while the high floods in Sind produced an increase of 44,000 fever cases. The number of surgical operations remained practically stationary, but it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of deaths in comparison with cures is less than 1 per cent. The building of new hospitals and their more efficient equipment proceeds energetically, while the projected nursing scheme is rapidly materializing.

Lunatic asylums.

57. The population increased by 7 per cent. The percentage of admissions is singularly small in the case of Hindus and large in the case of Mahomedans, Europeans and Eurasians.

Sanitation.

58. Plague continued to deplete the resources of the Municipalities and Local Boards and hence to delay indefinitely various urgent reforms. The expenditure of the Local Boards upon sanitation only amounted to 7½ per cent. of their income. The observation camp for pilgrims at Pirpao was abolished during the year and supervision confined to a thorough examination of the pilgrims and disinfection of their effects.

Vaccination.

59. The statistics shew a large decline in the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations, especially in Sind. The caused assigned for the decrease are the

great prevalence of malarial fever in Sind and the difficulties occasioned by the introduction of the new lymph into use in the Presidency Proper. The first trial of this lymph has not been successful, but this result was expected in view of the inexperience of the operators.

60. The renewed outbreak of rinderpest noted in last year's report unfortunately spread all over the Presidency, resulting in the death of over 25,000 cattle and only sparing Sind, Ratnágiri and Broach. The violence of the attack considerably modified the views of the people with regard to inoculation and over 36,000 inoculations were performed. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of dispensaries from 19 to 24, at which nearly 54,000 animals were treated. Veterinary.

61. The total expenditure upon education for the year 1906-07 shows an increase of 3·62 lákhs upon the figures of the previous year, which were in advance of those for 1904-05 by 9·38 lákhs. There was a large increase of 5·73 lákhs under the head of Provincial Expenditure owing to the utilisation of the grant of 5 lákhs made by the Government of India towards Primary and Technical education in 1905-06. Local Funds show a decrease in expenditure of 2·17 lákhs, but in future half the grant of 5 lákhs will be available for the purpose of supplementing the expenditure of Local Boards upon educational objects. The increase in expenditure was accompanied by an advance of 147 in the number of public educational institutions. The unfortunate recrudescence of plague however resulted in the closing of many schools and a decrease of over 13,000 in the total number of scholars. This decrease is confined to the Primary Schools, the statistics for the Arts and Professional Colleges (with the exception of the Grant Medical College) and Secondary Schools showing increases in every case. The examination results in the case of the Arts Colleges and Law School were considerably in advance of those for the previous year, but there was a falling off in the case of the examinations for the degrees of L. C. E., F. C. E. and L. M. & S. Turning to Secondary education the candidates for Matriculation exhibit a considerable decrease in quantity, but a rise in quality, the percentage of passes being 47·09 compared with 37·7. The reduction of the test in optional subjects for the School Final examination since last year appears to have been effective, as there was an improvement both in the number of candidates and the percentage of passes. The figures for High and Middle Schools show small increases. The decrease in the number of scholars attending Primary Schools has been remarked upon and accounted for above. It is however satisfactory to note that, in spite of the falling off in the number of scholars, the number of students who passed the three higher standards shows an actual increase. The most satisfactory feature of the year was the improvement of attendance at the Training Colleges for men and women, as it is upon the adequate organisation of these institutions that the success of Primary education depends. The average daily attendance in Training Colleges for men shows an increase of 100 and in those for women an increase of 43. The statistics under the head of Technical Education exhibit slow but sure advance. The number of Industrial and Technical Schools increased from 20 to 31, while the three most important of these, *viz.*, the College of Science, the Ratnagiri School of Industry and the Victoria Jubilee Institute all show a rise in the number of pupils, the latter institution having to refuse admission to applicants for want of accommodation in spite of the raising of the Entrance test. Arrangements are however being made for extension—over Rs. 42,000 being spent upon new buildings during 1906-07. Of Special classes the Chiefs' Colleges of Káthiáwár had a successful though uneventful year. The Rájkumar College may be expected to show a considerable advance Education.

in the future now that the Government of India have sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 25,000. The attempts which are being made to grapple with the problem of educating the aboriginal and Bhil tribes were continued during the year. The special schools for these classes in Thána, Surat and Broach have been highly successful though expensive owing to the lack of teachers of their own caste. Great progress has also been made with the criminal tribe of Hurs in Sind; and it seems possible that education may in the end convert these people into free and peaceable citizens.

Yera'vda Reformatory School.

62. The school as usual was at full strength during the whole year. The large decrease in the number of boys under 10 is satisfactory. The health of the school however was not good, ague and dysentery accounting for a large increase in the inmates of the hospital. The leasing system has worked so well that it is to be further extended. It is interesting to note that from a total of 59 boys discharged in the last three years, 21 are occupied in trades learnt in the school while 91·5 per cent. are earning an honest livelihood.

Literature.

63. The total volume of literature issued increased by about 33 per cent. Gujaráti still remains the most popular language for literary purposes, though the best work is produced in Maráthi. Such literature as there is, however, has little connection with the real interests of the time and the influence wielded by it is nugatory.

Native Press.

64. Perhaps the most pleasing feature of the Native Press during the year under report was the practically universal expression of loyalty and gratitude displayed towards Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. There was further a general recognition of the sympathetic spirit displayed by His Excellency Lord Lamington in his famine and revenue policy, while his firm guidance of the Legislative Council was no less applauded. Again, the educational policy of Government was much more favourably commented upon than in previous years, while such measures as the Insolvency Act and the Presidency Banks Act were received with applause, and the generosity of Government to Municipalities, particularly in the matter of plague expenditure, was appreciatively recognised. In spite of this, however, it must be admitted that the tone of the Native Press as a whole increased in rancour and virulence so far as its comments on the policy of Government and the system of administration generally were concerned. There was a persistent clamour—especially in the Deccan prints—for the concession of *swaráj*, which was represented as a panacea for all the political ills of the country and for which India was said to be ripe. *Swadeshi*, boycott and a national system of education were among the other shibboleths, which were vaguely but unceasingly enounced as potent means for the political advancement of the country. A tone of vague pessimism and despair seemed to characterise the writings of the Extremist organs, who advocated a policy of 'passive resistance' and 'self-reliance' as opposed to 'prayers and petitions' for redress of grievances. Honourable exceptions, however, are to be found in such moderate and well-conducted papers as the *Indian Spectator*, *Indian Social Reformer*, *Rast Goftar*, and the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, who have energetically dissociated themselves from agitation while not sparing measures which appear to them fit objects of candid criticism.

Archæology.

65. The systematic investigation by the Assistant Superintendent Mr. Bhandarkar of the monuments of Rájputána proceeded rapidly and with exceedingly interesting results: it will be continued during the coming year. The most interesting event of the year was the great find of Nahapána coins at Jogaltembhi in the Násik District, which confirmed the surmise of Dr. Bhandarkar concerning the overthrow of the Nahapána dynasty by the Sátárkarńi in the

second century, and showed that the title Nahapána Satrap was used by several kings. The surcharging of the Nahapána effigy by the Sátárkarni symbol, and the progressive degeneration in the accuracy of the Greek inscription on these coins are points of peculiar interest. Current repairs were carried out as usual, the great proportion of the expenditure being made upon the buildings at Bijápur, Dholka and Sárkhej.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BOMBAY, 1906-1907.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

For—

AREA, ASPECT, CLIMATE, PRODUCTS.
HISTORICAL SUMMARY.
FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.
CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES; SYSTEM OF SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.
CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.
DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS.

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902, PART II, PAGES 1-78.

Tributary States.

1. In the following review of the Administration of the Native States under the Political supervision of the Government of Bombay the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position. The States of Káthiáwár and North Gujarát, forming the most important group, lie mostly to the north of the Narbada and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States. The South Gujarát States, which lie to the south of the Tápti, are comparatively unimportant. The Marátha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the ghâts to the north and south of Bombay respectively. The Deccan and Southern Marátha Country States are situated in the southern and eastern portions of the Deccan plateau. The province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement at Aden, including Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

2. The total area of these States is 62,939 square miles; the population according to the census of 1901 is 6,950,983; and the gross revenue is Rs. 4,18,15,822.

I.—NORTH GUJARAT.

1.—CUTCH.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Maharav Shri Mirza Raja Savai Sir Khengarji Bahadur, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Bhuj; *Caste*—Jadeja Rájput, Hindu; *Age*—40 years; Educated privately at Bhuj. *Has male heirs.*

Area—7,616 square miles (exclusive of the Runn); *Population* (1901)—488,022; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 21,00,000; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, bájri and inferior cereals, cotton; *Manufactures*—Silver articles, coarse cotton cloth; silk stuffs, alum and saltpetre.

1. In the middle of October 1906, Kumár Shri Vijayrajji was betrothed and on the 6th March 1907 was married to Kunwári Padma Kunwarba of the Devda Chohan House of Sirohi.

The proposed southern or Cutch alignment for the projected Bombay-Sind railway connection was finally rejected by the Government of India soon after the close of the official year. They held that "it is unnecessary to press the proposal to carry the line through Cutch territory against the wishes of the Cutch Darbár."

2. The average rainfall throughout the Province during the year, 17 inches and 7 cents, was more than double that of the previous year. It was, however, comparatively unseasonable and unevenly distributed in Abdasa and Lakhpat Districts, and both private and State relief was afforded to the people in that division. By the aid of tagávi 59 wells Season and crops.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cutch and Káthiáwár.*

were constructed in the Province and 13 were constructed without any aid from the Darbár. Private charity was also directed towards the deepening of tanks. Boring operations were extended to 24 wells.

Police.

3. The Police Force consisted of 572 Foot and 254 Mounted Police. The cost of the Force was Rs. 1,43,451. Offences reported to the Police numbered 747, a decrease on the previous year's total of 365. The percentage of convictions to cases sent for trial was 78 compared with 84·4 last year. Of property valued at Rs. 28,512 and reported stolen, the percentage of recoveries was 49·19. Last year's figures were respectively Rs. 48,493 and 62·45 per cent.

Criminal justice.

4. The number of criminal courts was the same as in the last year, *viz.*, 44. They disposed of 1,950 cases against 2,443 last year. The number of persons dealt with was 3,254, of whom 35·6 per cent. were convicted. There were 151 appeals compared with 139 last year. Decisions in the case of 87 appellants were confirmed, in 24 modified and in 27 reversed.

Prisons.

5. The population in the 12 prisons was 1,481 compared with 2,031 last year. The cost of upkeep was Rs. 18,563.

Civil justice.

6. The 50 Civil Courts disposed of 4,632 suits compared with 4,216 last year. Civil appeals filed during the year numbered 618 against 623 last year, while the total disposed of decreased by 112.

Registration.

7. The number of documents registered was 1,585 against 1,899 in the previous year. Fees declined from Rs. 8,500 to Rs. 7,196.

Municipalities.

8. The aggregate income of the 7 municipalities rose from Rs. 23,451 to Rs. 27,620. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 30,265 to Rs. 31,318.

Trade and customs.

9. Imports rose from Rs. 88,23,698 to Rs. 91,07,378 and exports from Rs. 12,04,173 to Rs. 15,71,750. Incoming vessels numbered 3,772 compared with 2,989 and outgoing vessels 4,684 compared with 3,870 last year.

Public works.

10. The outlay on public works was Rs. 3,89,679 against Rs. 95,590 in the previous year. The net earnings of the year of the State Railway open line (11·67 miles) were Rs. 19,919 or 4·07 per cent.

Revenue and finance.

11. Receipts, owing to increase chiefly in Land Revenue, Customs, Judicial, Stamp and Railway receipts, rose from Rs. 18,83,175 to Rs. 23,97,305. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,02,970. There was a closing balance of Rs. 24,01,521 against Rs. 20,07,186 of the previous year.

Vital statistics.

12. Births and deaths numbered respectively 7,819 and 6,882 against 7,506 and 7,293 in the previous year.

Medical relief.

13. In the 11 hospitals and dispensaries there were 107,706 out-door patients and 736 in-door patients at a total cost of Rs. 29,803. The country was entirely free from plague during the year. There were 15,736 vaccinations compared with 15,764 last year.

Education.

14. Schools numbered 133 and were attended by 6,040 pupils compared with 7,488 last year. The expenses were Rs. 62,282, being a decrease of Rs. 1,509 on the last year's figure.

Miscellaneous.

15. The 9 Darbári stallions covered 95 mares of whom 16 foaled. The Infanticide Rules were enforced as before, and there were 67 breaches of the rules with fines of Rs. 183 against 171 breaches and fines of Rs. 213 last year.

2.—KATHIAWAR.

Area—20,882 square miles; *Population*—2,329,196; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 2,00,00,000 approximately; *Tribute to British Government and His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda*—Rs. 10,78,534; *Military Force*—2,456; *Manufactures*—Silk, gold and silver lace, carpets, copper and brassware.

General.

1. The Agency is divided into four Prânts under four Political Agents. There is also a Judicial Assistant.

Chief events.

2. His Highness Jam Shri Jasvatsinghji of Jámnagar died on the 14th August of last year: he was succeeded on the Gádi by His Highness Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Vibhaji who was installed by the Agent to the Governor on the 11th of March 1907.

His Excellency the Governor paid visits to both Junágadh and Porbandar during the year.

Season and crops.

3. The earlier rainfall was good, but the latter rains were meagre: the maximum being 50·08 inches at Junágadh, the minimum 12·71 inches at Dhrángadhra. The rates of wages were high. Locusts appeared in Sorath and Halar, but did little damage.

Police.

4. The total strength of the States and Agency Police was 6,734 and the cost Rs. 9,8[illegible],307. The percentage of convictions to accused sent for trial was 66 per cent., *viz.*, 65·40 for the States and 67·79 for the Agency Police. The percentages of stolen property recovered were 49·76 and 43·87 respectively.

5. There are 21 Agency Courts. 15,349 offences were reported to the Police. 19,843 persons were involved, of whom 7,035 were convicted, a percentage of about 37 per cent. This result is inferior to that of last year in which the percentage was 60 per cent. The chief court of criminal justice decided 26 sessions cases against 33 in the previous year, 33 persons being convicted out of 48 committed. Twenty-one criminal revision applications were decided. Criminal justice.

6. There are 14 Agency Jails and 125 State Prisons. The total number of prisoners in all Jails was 940 and the total cost was Rs. 1,06,436. Prisons.

7. In the 20 original civil courts of the Agency 1,576 cases were disposed of: in the States Court 23,868. The arrears were 342 and 3,046 respectively. Sixty political appeals were disposed of by the Agent to the Governor. Of civil appeals the total number disposed of by the Agent's Court and those of the States was 1,242, leaving arrears of 407. Civil justice.

8. In the Agency Courts 221 deeds and in the States Courts 4,503 deeds were registered of a total value of Rs. 25,26,402, a decrease of Rs. 2,80,080. Registration.

9. The expenditure incurred on Public Works was Rs. 15,69,962, of which Rs. 14,14,645 was borne by the States, the remainder by the States fund, Agency Local funds and Imperial and Provincial funds. Public Works.

10. The approximate revenue of the Province is Rs. 2,00,00,000. The total amount recovered on account of Government loans was Rs. 9,73,795: the balance due on this account was Rs. 54,21,528. Revenue and Finance.

11. The receipts of the Consolidated Local Funds were Rs. 1,91,154 and the expenditure Rs. 1,90,262 compared with Rs. 1,95,203 and Rs. 2,11,524 of last year: those of the Excluded Local Funds being Rs. 1,53,468 and Rs. 1,60,757. Local Funds.

12. The sea-borne trade amounted to Rs. 2,35,04,920 in exports and Rs. 2,14,00,241 in imports: the rail-borne trade to Rs. 6,05,614 local trade, Rs. 1,64,855 exports and Rs. 1,63,646 imports. The exports exceed those of last year by no less than 107 lákhs, while the imports show a decrease of 18 lákhs. Trade.

13. The births were 60,822: the deaths 49,092, a proportion of 32·10 and 25·91 *per mille* respectively. Deaths from plague amounted to 6,021. Vital statistics.

14. There are 120 hospitals and dispensaries in the Province. In these 808,734 out-door and 12,611 in-door patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 2,97,390. In the Rasulkanji Hospital for Women 199 in-patients and 1,732 out-patients were treated. The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations was 63,066 at a cost of Rs. 29,417. Vaccination supervision in the States is declared to be inefficient. Medical.

15. The number of schools increased from 1,310 to 1,333. The total attendance was 84,855, a decrease of nearly 4,000. Of the scholars 68,851 were boys and 16,004 girls. Two hundred and sixty-eight of the schools are under Agency control. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,58,899, a decrease of Rs. 59,688 on last year's figures. Education.

16. There were 39 Kumárs on the roll, a decrease of 1. The income for the year was some Rs. 34,000 short of the expenditure, no Government grant-in-aid having been received. Rájkumár College.

17. The number of stallions has decreased by 10, *viz.*, to 48: the number of mares covered was 889. Horse breeding.

20. The number of estates remains the same, *viz.*, 695, 21 having been released from and 21 taken under attachment. Managed Estates.

3.—PALANPUR AGENCY.

Ruling Chiefs (First Class).	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
1. His Highness Sir Sher Muhammad Khan, G.C.I.E.	Pálanpur	... Dakhani Pathán Mahomedan.	55	Privately	... Has male heir.
2. His Highness Muhammad Sher Khan Babi.	Rádhanpur	... Bali Mahomedan Pathán.	21	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	.....

Area—6,392 square miles; *Population*—468,374; *Gross Revenue* (approximately)—Rs. 17,50,000; *Tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda*—Rs. 44,052; *Military Forces*—796; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, rice, jowári, bájri, cotton, gram, sarsav and mug.

1. The Agency comprises two First Class States—Pálanpur and Rádhanpur—and certain minor States and petty tálukás. General.

2. His Highness the Nawáb of Rádhanpur made an extended tour of 7 months in Europe in the company of Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E. Chief events.

3. The rainfall was moderate and seasonable throughout the whole Agency. The out-turn of the monsoon crop was very good, but, owing to the heavy rainfall of February and March, the grain in the Khalavads was damaged to a certain extent, while the rabi crop was almost entirely lost owing to frost and mildew. Season and crops.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Pálanpur Agency and Mahi Kántha.

Police. 4. A force of 1,236 Police was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,87,953. The figures given last year included the irregular force and its cost: hence the discrepancy between the figures of this and last year. Offences reported to the Police numbered 1,545 compared with 1,091 last year. Out of property worth Rs. 32,599 reported as stolen, property worth Rs. 11,218 was recovered, a percentage of 34 per cent.

Criminal justice. 5. The number of Courts is 38. The number of persons convicted by them was 940. Of a total of 93 appeals, 7 were summarily rejected, 37 confirmed, 24 modified, 19 reversed while 6 are pending.

Prisons. 6. The Agency contains 21 jails and lock-ups. There were 1,233 inmates compared with 1,857 last year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 10,881.

Civil justice. 7. Out of a total of 5,036 suits, 3,528 were decided compared with 3,436 last year. Civil appeals to the number of 200 were received, of which 121 were disposed of compared with 159 last year.

Registration. 8. The number of documents registered was 290; the fees realised amounted to Rs. 752.

Public works. 9. The total outlay was Rs. 54,431, an increase of Rs. 12,094.

Revenue and finance. 10. The gross revenue of Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharad and Wao States amounted to Rs. 13,44,980 compared with Rs. 13,48,941, and the gross expenditure to Rs. 13,50,364 compared with Rs. 13,96,488 of last year.

Local funds. 11. The Agency Local Fund had a balance of Rs. 52,516. Receipts totalled Rs. 1,64,096 and expenditure Rs. 1,50,531. The financial condition of these funds is unsatisfactory.

Vital statistics. 12. The number of births was 10,976 and the number of deaths 8,760.

Medical. 13. The number of dispensaries remained at 14 and the number of patients treated rose from 42,693 to 47,687 and the expenditure from Rs. 28,868 to Rs. 29,548. 16,337 persons were vaccinated by 12 vaccinators at a cost of Rs. 4,286.

Education. 14. The Agency supported 76 schools with an attendance of 2,688 at a cost of Rs. 28,993.

Municipalities. 15. There are 3 in Rádhanpur State—at Rádhanpur, Sami and Munjpur. Their condition is flourishing, the total cost amounting to Rs. 15,832.

Miscellaneous. 16. A promising series of cotton experiments has been undertaken by Mr. Spence of Deesa in the Kankrej Thána.

4.—MAHI KANTHA.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Major-General Mahárájádhiraj Sir Pratabsingh Bahádur, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.D.C., Mahárája of I'dar; *Residence*—Ahmednagar; *Caste*—Ráthod Rájput, Hindu; *Age*—61 years; Educated privately; *Heir*—Has adopted heir.

Area—3,124 square miles; *Population*—(1901) 361,545; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 11,32,247; *Tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda*—I'dar Rs. 30,340; sixty-two small States Rs. 96,469; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, gram, cotton and all common grains, marble and chalk; *Manufactures*—Dyed cloth.

General. 1. The Agency consists of the first class State of I'dar and sixty-two smaller States.

Principal events. 2. Miyan Abhesingji of Punádra died on 4th January 1907 and was succeeded by his son Shivsingji.

Season and crops. 3. The monsoon was favourable and continued from June to September. On the whole the outturn of the crop was good and was estimated at 11 annas in a rupee.

Frontier questions. 4. Peace was preserved on the frontier. One border Court was held to dispose of cases between Mahi Kántha and Mewár (Kotra). Ten boundary cases between Baroda and Mahi Kántha were settled.

Police. 5. The total strength of the Police was 1,476, of which 596 were kept up by I'dar, and 514 by the Agency, the balance being maintained by the smaller States. The total cost of their upkeep was Rs. 2,01,274. The variation from last year's figures is due to revision of the Police in I'dar and other States. The number of offences reported to the Police fell from 716 to 550. The percentage of convictions obtained by the Agency Police was 49·4, by the Darbár Police 53·4, and by the I'dar Police 53. The result of the work of the Agency and Darbár Police is not so satisfactory as in the last year while in the case of I'dar Police it is the same as in the last year. Corresponding with the decrease in number of offences there was a considerable reduction in the value of stolen property from Rs. 64,103 to Rs. 18,570. The property recovered was valued at Rs. 8,108 the percentage of the Agency Police being 58·9, for the Darbár Police 26·9, and for the I'dar Police 42·9. From the percentages there seems an improvement in the case of the Agency and I'dar Police, while in the case of Darbár Police results are not so satisfactory.

Criminal justice. 6. In 822 cases the Magistracy dealt with 1,663 persons, of whom 575 were convicted. The Political Agent disposed of 11 appeals, in 8 of which the sentence was confirmed, while in

the remainder it was reversed. In I'dar 7 appeals were heard, of which 3 were confirmed, 1 modified, 1 reversed, in 1 proceedings were quashed, and in 1 further enquiry was ordered. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha.*

7. In the 23 Agency Jails there was a population of 450 at an average cost of Rs. 83. In the 18 I'dar Jails the population numbered 166 and the expenses amounted to Rs. 1,631. Prisons.

8. The number of Civil Courts rose from 40 to 42. They disposed of 1,679 original suits, leaving arrears of 400 compared with 269 in the previous year. The marked increase is in the I'dar State which is 205 compared with 84. The Appellate Courts disposed of 35 appeals, leaving arrears of 36 against 23 in the previous year. Civil justice.

9. In the Agency the number of documents registered was 230 against 240 in the previous year, and the fees recovered amounted to Rs. 1,366 against 1,431. In I'dar the number of documents registered was 247 against 574 and the fees recovered amounted to Rs. 1,025 against Rs. 3,023 in the year before. Registration.

10. The outlay under Public Works was Rs. 47,170, of which Rs. 41,525 was spent by I'dar. Public Works.

11. The Agency gross revenue was Rs. 6,32,264 and the expenditure was Rs. 6,09,059. The gross revenue receipts of I'dar excluding subordinate Jágirs amounted to Rs. 4,71,957 against Rs. 4,36,496 in the year, showing an increase of Rs. 35,461. The total expenditure of the State was Rs. 4,39,472 compared with Rs. 3,83,193 in the previous year. Revenue and finance.

12. The Agency revenue from stamps for the year amounted to Rs. 5,733 against Rs. 3,809 in the previous year. Stamps.

13. Births and deaths numbered 9,569 and 9,436 respectively compared with 10,215 and 6,406. The marked increase in mortality is attributable to the virulent spread of plague over almost every part of the Agency. Vital statistics.

14. In the 18 hospitals and dispensaries there were 70,177 patients at a cost of Rs. 23,364. There were 10,758 vaccinations. Medical relief.

15. The total number of schools was 125, the number of pupils being 5,714 and the cost of maintenance Rs. 34,496. The above figures include the missionary schools which are 6 in number with 110 pupils and Rs. 634 as cost of maintenance. Education.

5.—REWA KANTHA.

Ruling Chiefs.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
His Highness Máhárána Shri Chhatrasingji.	Rájpipla ...	Gohel Rájput, Hindu.	45	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Has male heirs.
Máhárával Shri Fatehsingji.	Chhota Udepur ...	Chawan Rájput, Hindu.	23	Do. ...	Has no male heir.
Máhárával Shri Mansingji.	Bária ...	Do. ...	52	Do. ...	Has male heir.
Máhárána Shri Sir Wakhatsingji, K.C.I.E.	Lunávada ...	Solunki Rájput, Hindu.	47	Do. ...	Has male heir.
Máhárána Shri Jorawarsingji.	Sunth ...	Punwar Rájput, Hindu.	26	Do. ...	Has no male heir.

Area—4,980 square miles; *Population*—479,065; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 28,27,043; *Tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár*—Rs. 1,30,801; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 24,382; *Military Force*—1,150; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, wheat, bájri, jowári, cotton, timber, maize, gram and mowra; *Manufactures*—Nil.

1. This Agency comprises the first class State of Rájpipla with five second class States, five States of lesser importance, and a number of petty tálukás grouped under two Thána circles. Of the second class States Bálásinor is under Agency management. General.

2. His Highness the Rája of Rájpipla with his son Kumár Shri Vijaysingji went to England in April 1906 and returned in October 1906. His Highness' brother Ramsingji also went to England in this year. Thákor Karansingji was installed on the Sihora *gádi* and invested with the full powers of his State on the 28th April 1906. Chief events.

3. The season was on the whole a good one. The maximum rainfall was 53 inches and 79 cents at Jambughoda and the minimum 25 inches and 2 cents at Lunávada. Season and rainfall.

4. The Rewa Kántha Agency Police was amalgamated with the Panch Maháls District Police from 1st April 1906 (*vide* Government Resolution No. 786 of 30th January 1906, Political Department). The total strength of the Police was 1,341 against 1,394 in the year preceding, showing a decrease of 53. Out of 1,090 persons sent up for trial, 844 were convicted. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 13,060 for the year under review against Rs. 11,563 in the last year, of which 49 per cent. was recovered. Police.

5. Two thousand and fifty-seven persons were dealt with by the Magistrates in the Agency, showing a decrease of 982 compared with last year's figure 3,039. Criminal justice.

6. Prisoners in the jails numbered 830 against 1,171 in the last year. The number of jails remained unaltered, *viz.*, 22. Prisons.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cambay, Dharampur, Bánsda and Sachin.*

Civil justice.

7. Including arrears, the total number of suits entertained was 4,801, of which 3,572 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,229 at the close of the year.

Medical relief.

8. There was no alteration in the number of dispensaries which is 19, but the patients were 106,943 against 102,442 in the last year. Expenses incurred thereon decreased from Rs. 30,397 to Rs. 28,177 during the current year. The number of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations totalled 20,263, a decrease of 1,654 compared with last year's figures 21,917.

Revenue and finance.

9. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 28,27,043 against Rs. 24,71,530 in the year preceding and the expenditure to Rs. 27,81,664 against Rs. 24,39,075 in the last year.

Education.

10. The number of schools was 174 during the current year, showing an increase of 1 over the last year's figure, the number on the rolls compared with that of past year showing a decrease of 627, the figures being 8,879 and 8,252 for the past and the current year respectively.

6.—CAMBAY.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Nawáb Jafar Ali Khán Sáheb Bahádur; *Caste*—Mogal (Shiah); *Age*—59; Educated at Cambay; *Has no male issue.*

Area—350 square miles; *Population* (1901)—75,225; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 4,25,543; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 21,924; *Military Force*—225; *Principal Articles of Production*—Jowári, bájri, kodra, rice, wheat, cotton, pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco; *Manufactures*—Cotton and silk cloths, carpets, agate and cornelian stone articles.

Rainfall.

1. Rainfall was below standard but fairly seasonable.

Police.

2. The police numbered 170 and cost Rs. 25,765. One hundred and fifty-nine persons were arrested, and of these 57·86 per cent. were convicted. The value of stolen property fell from Rs. 7,627 to Rs. 4,809, and the percentage of recovery rose from 18·63 to 60·32.

Criminal justice.

3. There was a slight rise in the criminal work, 424 cases coming up for disposal compared with 349 in the previous year. Of the 829 persons tried, 239 were convicted. There were 11 appeals, in 6 of which the decision of the lower Courts was confirmed and in 3 reversed. One is sent for further inquiry and one is pending.

Prisons.

4. The daily average of Jail population was 18·27 compared with 20·56 last year, and the cost was Rs. 2,796 compared with Rs. 1,935 last year.

Civil Courts.

5. The Civil Courts disposed of 1,456 out of 1,742 cases. The Sardars' Court decided 4 out of 7 cases. The Appellate Courts heard 65 appeals, and confirmed the decision of the lower Court in 31.

Registration.

6. Five hundred and fifty-two documents were registered compared with 464 in the previous year. The registration fees rose from Rs. 3,440 to Rs. 3,606.

Public works.

7. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 30,924. The gross earnings of the Cambay Railway amounted to Rs. 34,531.

Revenue and finance.

8. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 6,12,519 and Rs. 3,68,430 compared with Rs. 3,48,760 and Rs. 3,17,055 respectively in the previous year.

Medical relief.

9. The four medical institutions had an average daily attendance of 375 compared with 336 last year. They cost the State Rs. 7,115.

Vital statistics.

10. The number of births was 2,017 or 26·49 *per mille*, and of deaths 2,742 or 35·91 *per mille*, compared with ratios *per mille* of 28·2 and 26·2 respectively in the previous year.

Municipality.

11. The income of the Cambay Municipality was Rs. 10,427, and its expenditure was Rs. 15,220; the deficit as usual was made up by the State.

Education.

12. The 33 schools had an average daily attendance of 1,470·9 compared with 1,476·56 in the previous year. The cost of education rose to Rs. 15,299 from Rs. 13,141.

II.—SOUTH GUJARAT.

I.—DHARAMPUR, BANSDA AND SACHIN.

Ruling Chiefs.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
Mahárána Shri Mohandevji Narayandevji.	Dharampur ...	Sisodia Rájput.	44	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Has male heir.
Mahárával Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji.	Bánsda ...	Solanki Rájput.	43	Do. ...	Do.
Nawáb Sidi Najaf Ali Khan *alias* Ibrahim Khan.	Sachin ...	Suni Mahomedan.	22	Do. ...	Do.

Area—961 square miles; *Population* (1901)—161,342; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 10,03,756; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 9,154; *Military Force*—267; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, jowari, gram, pulses, sugarcane, molasses; *Manufactures*—Cotton cloth.

General.

1. This group consists of the three States of Dharampur, Bánsda and Sachin, all of which are second class States.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Dángs and Surgána.

Chief events.

2. In the Sachin State the Nawáb having attained his majority, was installed on the *gádi* on the 4th May 1907, and the British Administration in this State ceased from the same date.

Season and crops.

3. In Dharampur and Sachin the season was generally favourable and crops fairly good. In Bánsda the season was more favourable than the preceding one though the *rabi* crops failed to some extent.

Police.

4. The total strength of the police of the three States was 376, their cost being Rs. 36,953. In 125 reported offences 180 persons were arrested, of whom 179 were sent for trial. The number of convictions was 150. There was a slight decrease in the number of offences, arrests and convictions. Of stolen property valued at Rs. 438 compared with Rs. 1,496 of last year, property worth Rs. 298 was recovered, the percentage of recoveries being 68 compared with 88·2 in the previous year.

Criminal justice.

5. Three hundred and eleven offences were reported to the Courts, involving 565 persons, of whom 181 were convicted. Seven appeals were disposed of during the year.

Prisons.

6. The population of the three jails was 124, the same as last year, the cost being Rs. 5,547.

Civil justice.

7. Including arrears, 256 suits were received for disposal in the 7 Civil Courts. Of these 217 cases were decided compared with 251 in the previous year. Six appeals were filed, of which 5 were disposed of.

Registration.

8. One hundred and ninety-two documents were registered compared with 169 in the last year. Registration fees amounted to Rs. 931 or Rs. 214 more than the preceding year.

Municipalities.

9. Dharampur and Bánsda are Municipal towns, but no taxes are levied, and their expenditure (Rs. 3,045 and Rs. 1,633) is borne by the States concerned.

Public Works.

10. The total outlay of the three States on Public Works was Rs. 1,03,593.

Revenue and finance.

11. The gross income of the three States was Rs. 10,03,756 and their expenditure was Rs. 10,14,255. Sachin had a slight increase of income and Dharampur and Bánsda a slight decrease. Expenditure in Sachin rose considerably.

Vital statistics.

12. Births rose from 3,877 to 4,159 and deaths from 2,685 to 3,268.

Medical relief.

13. At 4 dispensaries 44,324 patients were received compared with 41,234 last year at a cost of Rs. 15,931. The number of persons vaccinated was 6,471.

Education.

14. The number of schools decreased from 57 to 56 and of pupils from 2,931 to 2,764.

2.—THE DANGS.

Area—999 square miles; *Population* (1901)—18,633; *Gross Revenue* of the Dang Rájás—Rs. 28,059.

General.

1. The country is sub-divided into 14 Dángs of very unequal area, each under the purely nominal rule of a Bhil Chief, with the title of Rája, Náik, Pradhán or Powár.

Season and crops.

2. The season was favourable and crops good.

Police.

3. The force consists of 9 men. Their annual cost amounts to Rs. 984. They belong to the Surat Police Force.

Criminal justice.

4. There were 99 cases tried during the year compared with 72 in the preceding one. Of these 67 were forest cases due to fire protection. The number of ábkári cases decreased from 53 to 15.

Revenue and expenditure.

5. The gross income and expenditure of the Dáng Rájás were Rs. 28,059 and Rs. 23,329 respectively.

Sanitary.

6. There is only one dispensary at Ahwa. There is one vaccinator. The number of vaccination operations performed during the year was 1,050 against 1,104 in the preceding year.

Education.

7. The American Mission school was re-opened in February. The average daily attendance is 12.

III.—NORTH KONKAN.

1.—SURGANA.

Ruling Chief—Prataprao Deshmukh; *Residence*—Surgána; *Caste*—Hindu Kunbi; *Age*—26 years; Educated at Surgána State School; *Has male heirs.*

Area—360 square miles; *Population*—11,532; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 20,629; *Tribute*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, timber.

General.

1. Surgána is a petty State of 61 villages, of which 46 are khálsa and 15 alienated. It is under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Násik.

Season and crops.

2. Rainfall measured 49·69 inches, a decrease of 3 inches from last year.

Police.

3. The number of police was the same as last year, *viz.*, 14, and the cost rose from Rs. 1,499 to Rs. 1,867. In 7 offences reported to the police, 9 persons were arrested, 8 were convicted. Recoveries of stolen property fell from 44·45 to 17·2, the value of property stolen being Rs. 26 or one-fourth of last year's figures, and recoveries Rs. 4-8.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Jawhar.*

Criminal justice. Prisons. Revenue and finance.

4. In all 103 persons were tried by the Deshmukh, of whom 35 were convicted.

5. The population of the jail fell from 24 to 17. The expenditure was Rs. 105.

6. The total gross revenue was Rs. 20,629 and the total expenditure Rs. 19,674. Revenue decreased by Rs. 2,223 and expenditure increased by Rs. 4,830.

Vital statistics.

7. Births rose from 385 to 461 and deaths from 201 to 248. There were 137 vaccinations.

Education.

8. The attendance at the Free State School was 28 compared with 29 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 204, the same as last year.

2.—JAWHAR.

Ruling Chief—Rája Krishnashah Patangshah; *Caste*—Koli; *Age*—28; *Has one male heir.*

Area—310 square miles; *Population* (1901)—47,538; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 2,80,959; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, timber.

1. The State is administered by the Rája, with the assistance of his Kárbhári under the supervision of the Collector of Thána, who is the Political Agent.

Season and rainfall.

2. The rainfall at Jawhár was 92 inches and 89 cents compared with 82 inches and 73 cents in 1905-1906 and an average for the last five years of 97 inches and 46 cents. The rainfall, though better than last year, was still insufficient. Any serious damage to the crops was, however, prevented by its being timely and well distributed. The outturn of rice, nágli and tur was about 12 annas. The prices of food-grains were high due to continued insufficiency of rain for the last three years. The rates of skilled and unskilled labour were annas 12 to 14 and annas 3 to 4 respectively.

Police.

3. The strength of the police was 50 and their cost Rs. 4,881. Thirty-seven offences were reported to the police. All the 34 persons, arrested in connection with these offences, were sent up for trial and convictions were obtained against 21. Property worth Rs. 124 was stolen. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 44. The percentage of recovery has again fallen. It was 86·16 in 1904-1905 and 40·21 last year. During the year under report it is 35·5.

Criminal justice.

4. The number of offences reported was 129. Of the 197 persons dealt with, convictions were obtained against 54. Five persons were extradited from British territory.

Prisons.

5. The total number of persons confined in the Jail was 29, the daily average 14 and the total cost Rs. 1,515.

Civil justice.

6. There were 71 suits for disposal. Of these 55 were disposed of. There were 4 appeals during the year, of which 2 were disposed of. There were 61 applications for the execution of Civil Court's decrees, of which 53 were disposed of.

Registration.

7. One hundred and thirty-four documents were registered compared with 124 during the preceding year. Fees realized amounted to Rs. 194 compared with Rs. 185.

Forests.

8. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,55,555 compared with Rs. 12,965 in 1905-1906. The very large increase is due to the sale of trees over a larger area and also to their advantageous sale. Expenditure was Rs. 3,666 compared with Rs. 2,879, the increase being accounted for by the entertainment of an extra establishment for the preparation of a working plan of the State Forests.

Public works.

9. The outlay during the year was Rs. 10,429 compared with Rs. 7,402 in 1905-1906. Rs. 1,922 were spent on the construction of new wells and Rs. 6,446 on communications.

Revenue and finance.

10. The revenue and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 2,80,959 and Rs. 1,47,380 compared with Rs. 1,34,024 and Rs. 1,47,019 in 1905-1906, showing an increase under both the heads of Rs. 1,46,935 and Rs. 360 respectively. Excluding the items of deposits, etc., there is a net increase under revenue of Rs. 1,47,085 and decrease under expenditure of Rs. 7,036. The increase is due almost wholly to the increase in forest revenue. The decrease is due to smaller amount of expenditure in the Khangi Department, which was, however, still above the normal owing to the celebrations of the first birthday of the Rája's son and heir and the marriages of his near relatives. The closing balance was Rs. 4,75,055, Rs. 56,255 in the State Treasury and Rs. 4,18,800 invested in Government securities.

Vital statistics.

11. The birth-rate was 35·4 *per mille* compared with 37·35 last year and the death-rate 23·2 compared with 19·28.

Medical.

12. The State Dispensary treated 3,071 patients at a cost of Rs. 3,150. In all 1,492 vaccinations were performed.

Education.

13. Three more schools were opened during the year under report, bringing the total number of the institutions to 5. There were 203 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year compared with 148 last year. A free library was also opened at Jawhár for the use of the public.

Miscellaneous.

14. During the year under report 3,574 maunds of grain were advanced to 1,159 persons compared with 1,723 maunds to 502 persons during 1905-1906.

IV.—SOUTH KONKAN.

1.—JANJIRA.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Nawáb Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Murud, Janjira; *Caste*—Habsi, Suni Mahomedan; *Age*—45 years; Educated at Rájkumár College, Rájkot. *Has no male heir.*

Area—377 square miles; *Population*—97,311; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 5,07,468; *Military Force*—231; *Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, til, cocoanuts, betelnuts, timber, myrabolams, hemp and fish.

General.

1. Jafrabad in Káthiáwár is a dependency of the Janjira State and the figures of this dependency are included in this summary.

Season and crops.

2. The total rainfall was 91·44 inches compared with the normal fall 103·5 inches. The fall was seasonable at the commencement of the season, but its insufficiency at the close of the season affected almost all the crops.

In Jafrabad the total rainfall was 15·57 inches against 17 inches in the year past.

Police.

3. The State Police Force increased from 133 to 140 this year, their cost being Rs. 16,234. There was no change in the Police Force of the Jafrabad dependency, the cost of which was Rs. 3,246. The number of offenders arrested by the Janjira Police was 89. Convictions were obtained in 37 out of 46 cognizable cases. The Jafrabad Police apprehended 38 offenders and obtained convictions in 9 out of 14 cognizable cases.

The percentage of stolen property recovered in the Janjira State was 24·2 per cent. against 39·04 in the previous year, while the same figures were 42·04 against 33·25 of the year past for the Jafrabad dependency.

Criminal justice.

4. The total number of criminal cases disposed of by the Criminal Courts at Janjira was 225 while that of the Jafrabad was 37. Fourteen appeals were heard during the year under report.

Prisons.

5. The total number of prisoners in the Janjira and Jafrabad Jails was 49 and 14 respectively during the year under review.

Civil justice.

6. The Civil Courts at Janjira and Jafrabad disposed of 605 suits. Fourteen civil appeals were heard during the year under report.

Registration.

7. The total number of documents presented for registration was 992 compared with 961 of the previous year. The net profits decreased from Rs. 2,869 to Rs. 2,607.

Forests.

8. Forest revenue rose from Rs. 66,007 to Rs. 69,836. The increase was due to the higher price realized by the sale of the right of collecting myrabolams in the State Forests. Similarly the figure of expenditure increased from Rs. 8,834 to Rs. 14,799, which was due to the acquisition of certain private forest land by the State.

Trade.

9. The figures of import and export trade of Habsan were Rs. 5,57,472 and Rs. 3,65,147 respectively, while the corresponding figures for Jafrabad were Rs. 2,45,839 and Rs. 2,71,819. These figures show a decrease all round except in the case of exports from Jafrabad.

Public works.

10. The expenditure on public works in the Janjira State was Rs. 1,63,338 and in Jafrabad was Rs. 4,476.

Revenue and finance.

11. The total receipts of the year fell from Rs. 8,37,460 to Rs. 6,46,558. Still there was a noticeable increase in land and forest revenue. Similarly expenditure fell from Rs. 8,04,059 to Rs. 6,87,325. The decrease is marked under the head Public Works Department. It was due to the less amounts being expended on Palace residence during the year under report.

Abkári.

12. Receipts under this head in the Janjira State and Jafrabad dependency amounted to Rs. 76,883 and Rs. 9,626 against Rs. 81,263 and Rs. 11,435 of the previous year.

Vital statistics.

13. The total number of births and deaths in Janjira and Jafrabad during the year under report were 3,344 and 3,091 against 3,380 and 2,631 respectively for last year.

Sanitary works.

14. The expenditure by the Municipalities and Local Boards on sanitary works in the State proper and the dependency amounted to Rs. 3,752 and Rs. 576 respectively against Rs. 7,984 and Rs. 610 in the previous year.

Vaccination.

15. The total number of vaccinations in Janjira and Jafrabad fell from 2,685 to 2,441 during the year under report.

Education.

16. The total number of State schools remained unchanged during the year under report. The number of pupils who attended the schools increased from 3,083 to 3,167.

Similarly the number of schools in the Jafrabad dependency was the same as last year. The number of pupils increased from 353 to 388 during the year under report. The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 24,205 to Rs. 25,333 during the year under review.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sávantvádi and Sátára Jághirs.*

2.—SAVANTVADI.

Ruling Chief—Shriram Savant Bhonsle, Rája Bahádur, Sar Desái; *Residence*—Sávantvádi; *Caste*—Marátha, Hindu; *Age*—36 years; Educated at Belgaum and Rájkumár College, Rájkot; *Has male heir.*

Area—925 square miles; *Population* (1901)—217,732; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 4,40,194; *Military Force*—251; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, náchni, vari and cocoanuts; *Manufactures*—Kuskus, gold thread, beetle-wing embroidery, horn work, toys, lacquered work, etc.

Season and crops. 1. The rainfall (123 inches) was seasonable and well distributed. The properties damaged by locusts two years ago improved considerably. There was little demand for tagávi. Prices of food-grains rose owing to the scarcity in other parts of the Presidency.

Police. 2. The police numbered 138 and their cost was Rs. 17,844, an increase of Rs. 2,038 over last year. 243 persons were sent to trial, of whom 103 were convicted; the figures last year were 210 and 108 respectively. Property valued at Rs. 3,689 was reported as stolen, of which Rs. 2,226 worth was recovered, a percentage of 60 per cent. Last year the figures were Rs. 6,083, Rs. 4,309 and 70 per cent. respectively.

Criminal justice. 3. The number of Courts increased from 9 to 10. Four hundred and twenty-seven offences were reported and 675 persons were brought to trial. Of these 226 were discharged, 123 acquitted, 248 convicted and 78 stand over for the next year, while 11 were committed or referred. In the Appellate Courts there were 44 criminal appeals: in 15 the sentences were confirmed, in 2 modified, and in 13 reversed; while the remainder (14) stand over.

Prisons. 4. There is only one prison. The total number of its inmates was 115 with a daily average of 29·8: the cost being Rs. 2,942, a slight increase on last year.

Civil justice. 5. Including 484 suits from the previous year, 2,533 suits came on the files of the eight Courts during the year. Of these 2,025 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 508, an increase of 24. Of 185 appeals, 122 were decided.

Registration. 6. One thousand six hundred and ninety-one documents were registered during the year, a decrease of 325: the fees realised amounted to Rs. 8,154.

Forests. 7. The area remained the same, *viz.*, 34,282 acres under reserve and 515 acres under protected forest. Mr. L. Napier, Deputy Conservator of Belgaum, was deputed for two months to inspect the forest area. His report is now under consideration. The receipts fell from Rs. 43,038 to Rs. 24,388.

Public works. 8. The total expenditure was Rs. 45,132 compared with Rs. 44,336.

Revenue and finance. 9. Receipts fell from Rs. 4,66,408 to Rs. 4,40,195. The expenditure rose from Rs. 4,62,492 to Rs. 4,75,253. The closing balance was Rs. 5,29,679.

Local funds. 10. The receipts amounted to Rs. 47,688 and expenditure to Rs. 43,920 compared with Rs. 47,592 and Rs. 44,607. The closing balance was Rs. 36,991.

Vital statistics. 11. The number of births and deaths were 5,723 and 4,673. The number of vaccinations was 5,240 primary and 173 secondary compared with 5,084 and 199 of last year.

Medical. 12. The number of medical institutions remained unchanged. The number of patients rose from 21,861 to 22,039.

Education. 13. The number of schools remained the same, but attendance decreased from 5,641 to 5,608. Income was Rs. 27,443 and expenditure Rs. 29,143 compared with Rs. 27,353 and Rs. 27,494 for last year.

V.—THE DECCAN.

SATARA JAGHIRS.

Ruling Chiefs.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
Gopal Krishnarav *alias* Natia Saheb, Pant Pratinidhi.	Aundh ...	Deshasta Bráhmin, Hindu.	32	Sátára High School.	Has no male heir.
Mudhojirav Janrav Nimbalkar.	Phaltan ...	Kshatriya, Hindu ...	69	Privately ...	Has male heir.
Shankarrav Chimnaji, Pant Sachiv.	Bhor ...	Deshasta Bráhmin, Hindu.	53	Do. ...	Do.
Fatehsingh Sayaji Raje Bhonsle *alias* Bapusaheb.	Akalkot ...	Marátha, Hindu ...	13	Do. ...	Has no male heir.
Ramrav Aba Saheb Daphle.	Jath ...	Do. ...	22	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do.
Rani Bai Saheb Daphle, widow of Ramchandrarav Venkatrav Chavan Daphle.	Daphlápur ...	Do. ...	72	Privately at Mudhol.	Do.

State.	Area.	Population (1901).	Gross Revenue (1906-1907).	Tribute to British Government.	Military Force.
	Sq. miles.		Rs.	Rs.	
Aundh	477	63,921	2,99,859	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Phaltan	397	45,739	1,80,485	9,600	*Nil.*
Bhor	925	137,268	3,92,115	4,684	*Nil.*
Akalkot	498	82,047	5,52,585	14,592	50
Jath	884	61,868	3,19,741	6,400	*Nil.*
Daphlápur	96	6,797	38,227	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Total ...	3,277	397,640	17,83,012	35,276	50

General. 1. The Sátára Jághirs comprise the six States shown above. Akalkot and Jath remained under Government management, owing to the minority of their respective Chiefs.

Chief events. The jurisdictional powers of the Chief of Aundh were resumed temporarily by Government pending the issue of orders on the report of a Commission appointed to consider the charges of instigating the attempted murder of his Kárbhári.

Season and crops. 2. The early rains were fairly good in all the States: the kharif harvest was therefore up to the average. The late rains, however, everywhere failed and with them the rabi crops.

Revenue and finance. 3. The combined revenue of the Jághirs rose from Rs. 14,09,592 to Rs. 17,83,012 and expenditure rose from Rs. 13,41,021 to Rs. 15,74,242.

Police. 4. The total strength of the Police was 612, a rise of three, while in the expenses of the force there was a fall of Rs. 330 to Rs. 67,135. In 658 reported offences 444 persons were sent for trial, of whom 271 were convicted. Out of property valued at Rs. 22,625 and reported as stolen, property worth Rs. 12,280 was recovered.

Criminal justice. 5. The Criminal Courts dealt with 2,040 persons, of whom 623 were convicted. Sixty-six appeals were heard.

Prisons. 6. In the 8 jails and 16 lock-ups the population was 540 and the cost of maintenance was Rs. 10,952.

Civil justice. 7. In the Civil Courts 1,338 original suits and 132 appeals were heard.

Registration. 8. The number of documents registered rose above the figures of the past two years to 4,947 and there was a small rise in fees which totalled Rs. 6,087.

Municipalities. 9. There are two Municipalities in Bhor and one each at Phaltan and Jath. Their total income rose to Rs. 20,951 and expenditure to Rs. 19,415.

Public Works. 10. The aggregate outlay on Public Works amounted to Rs. 1,34,625 compared with Rs. 2,73,957 last year.

Vital statistics. 11. Births registered numbered 13,844 compared with 13,356; deaths numbered 11,814 compared with 11,880 in the preceding year.

Medical relief. 12. At 6 dispensaries 44,526 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 14,060. There were 11,970 vaccinations.

Education. 13. The number of schools increased from 159 to 161 and that of pupils rose from 6,306 to 6,670. Their cost was Rs. 45,000 compared with Rs. 42,204 in the previous year.

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VI.—KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES.

1.—KOLHAPUR.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maháráj, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.; *Area*—3,165 square miles; *Population* (1901)—910,011; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 50,57,830; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—679; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, jowári, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, etc.; *Manufactures*—Coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hardware.

Chief events. 1. His Highness the Chhatrapati Maháráj during the course of the year proceeded to Simla to see His Excellency Lord Minto, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Season and crops, etc. 2. Rainfall though much below the normal was timely and sufficient for the crops. The rice crops suffered a little but the jowári and other crops yielded a fair harvest. The supply of water and fodder was rather deficient. Cattle diseases prevailed and carried away a large number of cattle in the State.

Wards. 3. The number of wards under the management of the Darbár was 8.

Legislation. 4. Bombay Act IV of 1862 regulating the establishment of markets and fairs with its repealing and amending Acts XII and III of 1873 and 1886 respectively was introduced in the State proper. Section 11A of the amending Watan Act V of 1886, sections 57 and 58 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890 regarding the management of the intestate property were introduced.

Police. 5. The Police numbered 856 compared with 876, and cost Rs. 86,958 compared with Rs. 79,265. Reported offences rose from 577 to 640 and that of persons arrested, from 438 to 460. In all 592 persons were tried, of whom 269 were convicted, 125 acquitted or discharged. The balance await disposal. Out of the property valued at Rs. 61,047 reported as stolen, property valued at Rs. 25,740 or 42·16 per cent. was recovered against 63·3 per cent. of the last year.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country States.*

Criminal justice.

6. The number of criminal courts increased from 71 to 73. The number of offences reported during the year rose from 3,024 to 3,398. In all, 7,750 persons came up for trial, of whom 944 were convicted. The Sessions Courts disposed of 42 cases involving 97 persons, of whom 47 were convicted. Out of 180 criminal appeals, 5 were rejected, in 93 sentences were confirmed, in 20 modified and in 40 reversed.

Prisons.

7. The number of criminal jails and lock-ups was 20 against 18. The number of persons confined rose from 1,276 to 1,293, of whom 582 were convicts. Their total cost was Rs. 25,517 against Rs. 19,869.

Civil justice.

8. The number of Courts remained unchanged, *viz.*, 41. Suits for disposal including arrears numbered 7,458 compared with 7,362. Of these 4,539 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,919. Applications for execution of decrees numbered 5,663, of which 2,628 were disposed of, involving claims of Rs. 3,29,914. Of 508 appeals, 161 were decided. Special appeals to His Highness' Court numbered 296, of which 125 were disposed of.

Registration.

9. Documents numbering 6,116 compared with 5,873 were registered, the fees realizing Rs. 31,607 against Rs. 30,803. The cost of the Department was Rs. 6,824 against Rs. 6,471.

Municipalities.

10. There were 9 Municipalities. The revenue of the Kolhápur Municipality increased from Rs. 75,919 to Rs. 96,902 and the expenditure to Rs. 80,974 from Rs. 77,041. The 8 District Municipalities had an aggregate income of Rs. 24,875 against Rs. 24,487 and expenditure of Rs. 24,376 against Rs. 26,920.

Forests.

11. The areas of reserved and protected forests were 323 and 178 square miles compared with 342 and 183 of the last year, the decrease being mainly due to the area of about 25 square miles being transferred to the Khasgi Department. The outturn of Hirda crop was 20,425 khandis, showing an increase of 2,103 khandis over that of the previous year. Receipts rose from Rs. 1,68,147 to Rs. 1,79,256 and expenditure from Rs. 1,02,778 to Rs. 1,09,536.

Public works.

12. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 4,14,825 against Rs. 3,55,210.

Vital statistics.

13. Births registered numbered 24,291 against 26,017; deaths numbered 36,013 against 27,116, the ratios being 26·6 and 39·5 *per mille* respectively.

Medical relief.

14. The number of medical institutions remained at 15. The number of persons treated rose from 137,837 to 139,738. The total expenditure on all these institutions was Rs. 51,767 compared with Rs. 54,772 last year.

Education.

15. The number of schools rose from 270 to 310 and of scholars from 11,535 to 13,137. The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,45,351 against Rs. 1,27,564.

Revenue and finance.

16. Gross receipts increased from Rs. 46,03,929 to Rs. 50,57,830 and gross expenditure from Rs. 47,72,461 to Rs. 53,51,770. The closing balance was Rs. 10,71,998.

2.—SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES.

1. The Southern Marátha Country Agency embraces the following eight States :—

Name of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Tribute to British Government.	Gross Revenue based on 5 years' average.
			Rs.	Rs.
Sángli	1,112	226,128	1,35,000	10,42,764
Miraj (Senior)	339	81,437	12,557	2,83,189
Miraj (Junior)	210	35,806	6,412	2,58,104
Kurundwád (Senior)	185	42,474	9,613	1,56,035
Kurundwád (Junior)	114	34,003		1,50,348
Jamkhandi	524	105,357	20,515	5,17,055
Mudhol	368	63,001	2,671	3,17,555
Rámdurg	169	37,848	*Nil.*	1,55,051
Total ...	3,021	626,084	1,86,773	28,80,121

Sángli and Miraj (Junior) continued to be under direct Government management, and Rámdurg came under management at the close of the year, while the remaining States were managed by their respective Chiefs.

Chief events.

2. A son named Shankarrao Appa Saheb was born to the Chief of Jamkhandi on 5th November 1906.

Season and crops.

3. The rainfall was generally sufficient and the crops were better than those of the last year. The condition of the people was also better.

Legislation.

4. The Acts introduced into the Miraj (Junior) State during the year were (1) Regulation of Police No XII of 1827; (2) Limitation Act XV of 1877. The Bombay District Police Act No. IV of 1890 was introduced into the Kurundwád (Senior) State. The Bombay Salt Act No. II of 1890 as amended by No. I of 1901 was introduced into the States of Sángli, Miraj (Junior), Kurundwád (Senior and Junior) and Rámdurg.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha Country State and Savanur.*

5. The Police numbered 1,511 compared with 1,499; the expenditure was Rs. 2,01,675 compared with Rs. 1,90,920 last year. 825 persons were sent for trial, an increase of 146 upon last year; of these 453 were convicted, a percentage of 53·2 or 2·3 less than last year; of the property valued at Rs. 44,530 property to the extent of Rs. 28,212 was recovered, making a percentage of 63·3 compared with 45·7 last year. Police.

6. Three thousand two hundred and thirteen persons were dealt with by the Courts, of whom 812 were convicted, 97 were committed and 90 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of 120 criminal appeals, 113 were decided within the year. Criminal justice.

7. The number of Jails (27) remained unchanged. The number of persons confined (815) exceeds that of the previous year by 89. Expenses rose from Rs. 21,755 to Rs. 26,447. Prisons.

8. Including arrears cases for disposal numbered 4,885 compared with 5,641; the balance at the end of the year was 938. Of 424 appeals 336 were decided during the year. Civil justice.

9. Documents registered numbered 6,206 and fees realized Rs. 21,797, the expenditure being Rs. 4,662 compared with 24,288 and Rs. 4,797 last year. Registration.

10. The forest area was 98,071 acres. Receipts and expenditure were Rs. 21,855 and Rs. 11,341 respectively, last year's figures being Rs. 21,018 and Rs. 11,939. Forests.

11. The total outlay on Public works rose from Rs. 3,58,327 to Rs. 4,35, 301. Public works.

12. The number of Municipalities remained unchanged, *viz.*, 31. Their aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 1,13,844 and their expenditure to Rs. 1,06,270 compared with Rs. 1,07,581 and Rs. 1,91,317 last year. Municipalities.

13. The Sángli Gold Mines Company is said to be making good progress and Manganese has been found in parts of the Sángli and Miraj (Junior) States. A mineral survey of the Jamkhandi State was made. Mines.

14. The gross revenue rose from Rs. 30,42,721 to Rs. 32,06,619. The closing balance was Rs. 31, 45,696. Revenue and finance.

15. There were 16,024 births and 14,837 deaths compared with 17,627 and 14,405 last year. Plague was much less virulent. 17,683 persons were vaccinated. Cholera visited the Sángli and Jamkhandi States causing 990 deaths. 32 persons died of small-pox. Vital statistics.

16. The number of Dispensaries was 24. The number of patients was 182,242, the cost being Rs. 51,599 compared with 183,167 patients and a cost of Rs. 65,632 last year. Medical relief.

17. The number of schools rose from 277 to 278, while the attendance fell from 15,330 to 12,477. Expenses rose from Rs. 1,17,210 to Rs. 1,24,338. Primary education has been made free in the Sángli, Jamkhandi and Mudhol States. There were 28 Libraries and 3 reading rooms. Education.

3.—SAVANUR.

Ruling Chief—Abdul Majidkhan Dilerjang Bahádur; *Residence*—Dhárwár; *Caste*—Pathán Mahomedan; *Age*—16 years; minor, being educated at Rájkumár College, Rájkot; *Has no male heir.*

Area—70 square miles; *Population*—18,446; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 1,25,011; *Principal Articles of Production*—Cotton, jowári, rice, wheat, betelnut and cocoanuts; *Manufactures*—Sáris, dhotars, etc.

1. The State was under the management of the Collector of Dhárwár, as Political Agent, with his senior Assistant as Assistant Political Agent, the Nawáb being a minor. General.

2. The rainfall during the year was 23·64 inches against 14·30 last year. The season was on the whole fairly satisfactory. The crops were fair excepting rice. The prices of food-grains were above normal during the year. The condition of the people has improved, but cannot be said to be satisfactory yet. Season and crops.

3. The Police force consists of 48 men and officers. The number of offences reported during the year was 43 against 52 in last year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 189 against Rs. 908 last year and that of property recovered Rs. 86 against Rs. 730 last year. The percentage of recoveries of property stolen was 45·24 against 80·33. Police.

4. Of the 77 persons brought to trial, 18 were convicted and 59 acquitted or discharged. Criminal justice.

5. Fifteen convicts and 24 under-trial prisoners were admitted to the Jail during the year. Two prisoners and one under-trial prisoner remained at the end of the year. Prisons.

6. The number of suits on the file (40 balance + 43 new) was 83, of which 53 were disposed of during the year. Civil justice.

7. One hundred and ninety-nine documents of all kinds were registered. Their value aggregated Rs. 51,458. Registration.

8. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 19,170 against Rs. 29,084 in the preceding year. Public Works.

9. There is only one Municipality at Savanur itself. The opening balance was Rs. 3,498. The receipt and expenditure were Rs. 5,186 and Rs. 7,373 respectively. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,311. Municipality.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Savanur and Khairpur.*

Revenue and finance.

10. The opening balance was Rs. 2,49,660. of which Rs. 2,24,600 are invested in Government securities. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,25,011 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,05,841; the closing balance being Rs. 2,68,831 including investments.

Medical relief.

11. The Savanur Dispensary treated 8,503 out-door and 35 in-door patients. 2,172 came from adjoining British villages.

Vital statistics.

12. Five hundred and twenty-seven births and 392 deaths were registered against 559 and 340 respectively during the preceding year. The number of persons vaccinated was 731 against 557.

Education.

13. Two new schools were opened during the year, the total number of schools being 14. The daily average attendance was 658 against 566, the total number of pupils being 852 against 772. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 7,304 against Rs. 6,500.

VII.—SIND.

KHAIRPUR.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Khairpur; *Caste*—Talpur Beluch Mahomedan; *Age*—72 years; Educated privately; *Has male issue.*

Area—6,050 square miles; *Population*—199,313; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 13,79,347; *Military Force*—362; *Principal Articles of Production*—Fuller's earth, sulphate of soda, cotton, wool, grain, seeds, ghee, tobacco, indigo; *Manufactures*—Cloth, leather, ivory work, swords, metal-work, cutlery, cotton, silk and woollen work, lacquered work and carpets.

Chief events.

1. The State suffered a severe loss in the death of the Honourable Sardár Muhammad Yakub Khan, C.I.E., Vazir of Khairpur.

Season and crops.

2. The season was fair, though not so satisfactory as last year, the jowári and gingelly crops being damaged by the unfavourable weather.

Military.

3. The regular troops fell in number from 212 to 209, the cost being Rs. 1,02,950. The Imperial Service Camel Corps now comprises a body of 45 men, while the Baggage and Camel Corps is composed of 117 baggage and 34 riding camels; the total strength is to be 240 camels.

Police.

4. The Police force numbered 222, an increase of 6, and the cost was Rs. 46,750, a slight increase from the previous year. In 264 reported offences 298 persons were arrested and sent for trial. The percentage of convictions was 92·3 compared with 72·85 for the previous year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 7,505, an increase of Rs. 1,571 from last year, while the percentage of recoveries rose from 61·14 to 62·93.

Criminal justice.

5. In the 20 criminal courts 665 offences were reported, a decrease of 96 from the previous year, 1,226 persons were tried, the percentage of convictions being 34·91 compared with 51·05 for the previous year. Criminal appeals numbered 32, sentences being confirmed in 19 cases, modified in 8 and reversed in 5.

Prisons.

6. In the 2 jails the inmates numbered 400, a decrease of 112 from the previous year, the cost of maintenance being Rs. 11,100.

Civil courts.

7. The number of civil courts remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 20. The number of civil suits filed rose from 1,159 to 1,461. Including arrears there were 1,954 suits for disposal, of which 1,408 were disposed of compared with 1,169 during the previous year. There was a total of 103 appeals for disposal compared with 92 for last year, of which 69 were disposed of.

Registration.

8. The number of documents registered was 136 compared with 236 in the past year, and the amount of fees realised was Rs. 859 compared with Rs. 1,094 in 1905-1906.

Forests.

9. The Forest revenue increased from Rs. 36,543 to Rs. 37,815.

Public Works.

10. The total amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 2,35,046 compared with Rs. 1,65,874.

Revenue and finance.

11. The gross revenue of the State excluding Jághírs was Rs. 12,47,747, a decrease of 3½ lákhs from the previous year. The decrease is chiefly under the head of "Land Revenue" owing to the comparatively unfavourable season. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,79,962, an increase of Rs. 1,19,715 upon last year. There were increases of Rs. 29,507 in the Military Department, and Rs. 75,688 in the Public Works Department.

Medical relief.

12. There are 3 Hospitals and 4 Dispensaries in the State. The number of out-door patients was 191,737 compared with 160,184 in the previous year. The cost increased from Rs. 15,234 to Rs. 17,530. Ten thousand sixty-one animals were treated at the veterinary dispensary compared with 5,733 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations was 6,051, a decrease of 1,066.

Vital statistics.

13. The number of births decreased by 166 to 1,847, while the number of deaths increased by 991 to 3,207. The birth and death-rates were 9·27 and 16·09 respectively.

Education.

14. The number of schools is now 102 compared with 104 for the previous year, and the number of pupils 3,755, an increase of 253. The daily average attendance, however, decreased from 2,549 to 2,458.

VIII.—ADEN.

Area (inclusive of Perim)—80 square miles; *Population*—43,974; *Gross Revenue* (*Imperial*)—Rs. 74,602.

1. Relations with the Arab tribes were on the whole friendly. General.

2. The strength of the Land Police was 246, an increase of 30 from last year. There was an increase in cost from Rs. 59,006 to Rs. 77,849. Twenty per cent. of the men were punished in various ways, including 6 dismissals. The value of property stolen was Rs. 10,168 and of recoveries Rs. 2,991 compared with Rs. 11,556 and Rs. 3,629 for the previous year. The strength of the Harbour Police was 55 and the cost of maintenance Rs. 18,054, an increase of Rs. 3,703. Police.

3. The total number of criminal cases disposed of was 646 involving 1,129 persons. There were eight appeals; in two the sentences were reduced and in the other six upheld. Criminal justice.

4. The total number of prisoners was 270 males and 2 females, compared with 260 males and 8 females during the previous year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 12,358 compared with Rs. 11,988 in the year 1905-06. Receipts from the sale of manufactures, etc., increased by Rs. 985 to Rs. 2,220. Prisons.

5. The total number of suits filed was 1,440, an increase of 479, of which 949 were disposed of. There were 492 applications for execution of decrees, all of which were dealt with. Eighteen judgment-debtors were imprisoned. Fifty-three estates of deceased persons and minors were under the administration of the Court. Court receipts increased from Rs. 17,798 to Rs. 19,459; and expenditure from Rs. 11,103 to Rs. 14,759. Civil justice.

6. Documents relating to immoveable property were valued at Rs. 6,32,257, an increase of Rs. 3,09,904 compared with the previous year. Receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,401 and Rs. 1,614 respectively, an increase of Rs. 805 and Rs. 138 in either case. Registration.

7. The combined revenue of Aden and Sheikh Othman decreased from Rs. 2,30,043 to Rs. 2,29,208 and expenditure increased from Rs. 2,18,857 to Rs. 2,29,685. The decrease in receipts at Sheikh Othman was due to a falling off of Rs. 20,000 in recoveries on account of quit-rent on salt ground; receipts at Aden increased by nearly Rs. 15,000. The rise in expenditure is due to construction of new buildings. Settlement funds.

8. The total strength of the Garrison was 2,886. Military.

9. New buildings for Condensing Machinery are in progress at Steamer Point. The new Post Office at the Crater has been completed. Public Works.

10. Receipts at the Treasury amounted to Rs. 52,45,388, and expenditure to Rs. 52,15,917. The closing balance was Rs. 4,45,372. Revenue and finance.

11. The number of births was 711, an increase of 209, and the number of deaths 1,314, a decrease of 2,535, or of nearly 66 per cent. Vital statistics.

12. The five medical institutions treated 30,419 patients compared with 33,361 for the previous year. Medical relief.

13. The number of vessels and persons medically inspected increased from 674 and 143,590 to 721 and 159,980 respectively. Seventy-three pilgrim ships carrying 56,556 pilgrims passed through the Port. Quarantine.

14. The average attendance increased at the Crater and Tavahi English Schools from 41·7 and 15·3 to 51·5 and 26·5 respectively. There were also increases in attendance at the Arabic schools. The school fees rose from Rs. 1,065 to Rs. 1,445, while expenditure decreased from Rs. 6,274 to Rs. 5,946. Education.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The inhabitants of the Native States are so entirely dependent upon agriculture that a good agricultural season means far more to them than to the inhabitants of British territory with its rapidly expanding industrial life. The year 1906-1907, therefore, came as a godsend to most of the Native States, as although it could hardly be described as a bumper year, yet it is generally considered to be the best that has occurred since the famine. The States in the northern part of the Presidency therefore had the satisfaction of two good years in succession and made a further step towards regaining their ancient prosperity, while the States in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country were helped out of the slough of despond in which they had been struggling the year before and given a new lease of life Chiefs and administrators were freed from the necessity for heavy expenditure upon famine administration, and the money thus saved was directed to works of utility. The efforts made during the previous year to keep hope alive in the people were rewarded and they were enabled to make full use of their opportunities. In the majority of cases the revenue was paid up without any difficulty, a state of affairs which resulted in increased balances in the treasuries and a proportionate increase in the expenditure upon medical relief and education. Only in Janjira, Sávantvádi and Khairpur was there any noticeable decrease in revenue, and of these, Khairpur experienced a bumper season the year before. Prosperity was as usual accompanied by a decrease in crime, which was practically universal, and a return from outside of those who had fled before the scarcity of the famine years.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Surveys.

1.—Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Operations were confined to the Central Division of the Presidency. The work comprised a forest survey of 62·4 square miles on a scale of 4″ in West Khándesh and Násik: skeleton survey of 140 linear miles on the same scale in West Khándesh: revision survey amounting to 2,292 square miles of all areas surveyed on the 2″ scale comprised within certain sheets: and the re-survey on scale of all areas previously surveyed on the 2″ scale, amounting to 348 square miles.

2.—Tidal and Levelling Operations.

Tidal operations.

1. Tidal observations were carried on as usual by means of self-registering tide-gauges at the ports of Aden, Karáchi, Apollo Bandar and Prince's Dock (Bombay). On 6th June the observatory at Karáchi was wrecked by a cyclone, the tide rising 5 feet 3 inches higher than the predicted height.

Levelling.

2. A line of levels from Bombay to Madras is being taken with a view to tracing a discrepancy of 3 feet between the mean sea levels of Bombay and Madras as shown by the operations of 1878-1881. 472 miles were covered in this year.

3.—Revenue Surveys.

Northern Division.

Two special establishments continued to be entertained: (1) a field party consisting of six permanent surveyors and 4 temporary classers, and (2) a staff of 5 Register writers at the Broach Central Record Office. During the field season the field party was employed on the following work: (1) measurement and classification work at Ognaj, an inám village of the Daskroi Táluka; (2) breaking up of big survey numbers in the Hálol Mahál and Viramgaon Táluka; (3) measurement of land cut up by canals in the Viramgaon Táluka and the fixing up of boundary marks on the borders of the villages belonging to the Rádhanpur State; (4) measurement of land taken up by the canal and the tanks of Wanghroli, Anara and Sávli in the tálukas of Thásra and Kapadvanj; (5) measurement of lands taken up by made roads in the Dhandhuka and Parántij Tálukas; (6) measuring of land taken up by a canal, tanks and the Mátar-Cambay road in the Mátar Táluka; (7) breaking up big Khar numbers and classifying them in the Bulsár Táluka; (8) measuring canals and roads in the Bárdoli, Olpád and Chorási Tálukas; (9) measuring and plotting of land encroached on by the Luni River at Mahisa in the Mahi Kántha Agency; (10) settlement and demarcation of the Baroda-Dangs boundaries.

Of the field work thus taken in hand, only that in Ognaj and in Hálol remained incomplete.

One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight numbers containing 5,674 acres were measured and 695 numbers containing 2,556 acres were classified. Last year the figures were 4,961 and 11,289 numbers and 9,097 and 11,443 acres respectively. The staff of the Central Office at Broach did its usual special and miscellaneous work.

The number of parties engaged in the survey of Tálukdári estates in Ahmedabad was increased from 3 to 4. The detailed measurement and classification work of all the Sánand Táluka and the measurement of all the villages in the Dholka Táluka save one were completed. The total area measured by all four parties amounted to 190,581 acres. In Sánand Táluka 29,213 acres were classed in 10 villages and the work confirmed. The total cost of the operations was Rs. 65,312, of which Rs. 32,350 are recoverable.

Central Division.

The survey work turned out by the Akrani field party was as follows: (1) The measurement of 13 inám villages in the East Khándesh District and 3 villages of the Kalvan Táluka in the Násik District. The total area measured amounted to 29,821 acres; and that classed to 29,444 acres; (2) verification of the Songad-Navápur boundaries extending over six miles; (3) the work of measuring and demarcating portions of lands under the Nira Canal which are water-logged and incrusted with salt; (4) Revision of the map of the town of Sholápur. During the monsoon the party did the usual recess examination and other miscellaneous work. The Survey Daftardár's establishment carried out the following work: (1) The preparation of complete Akarbands of 233 Government and 14 inám villages in the Karvir, Bhudargad, Karmála and other seven tálukas of the Central Division, for the introduction of the revised settlements into the tálukas concerned; (2) partial preparation of Akarbands of the Haveli Táluka in the Poona District and six tálukas of the Násik District of which the revision settlement reports are under consideration; (3) preparation of revised Appendices Q to the settlement reports of two tálukas of the Poona District and of the Anklesvar Táluka of the Broach District; (4) the preparation of Prat Phalni Tippans and Kayamdar Taktas of

117 villages of the Yeola Táluka; (5) the preparation of Kamjasti Patraks owing to the abolition of the Pátasthal assessment in respect of the 63 villages of Pandharpur, Sángola and Málsiras Tálukas.

The judi establishment prepared judi statements for 21 Government and 4 Khalsa villages, and scale remuneration statements for 495 Government and 11 Khalsa villages.

Southern Division.

The field party in this Division consists only of 6 permanent surveyors. They were employed on (1) measurement of roads in the Bijápur and Belgaum Districts; (2) survey of Párdi numbers in the Ratnágiri District; (3) survey work of the Inám village of Gaonkhadi in the Ratnágiri District now lapsed to Government and the completion of the classification of lands of the same village; (4) classification of Pátasthal lands. During the rains they were employed in miscellaneous work in Ratnágiri and Kánara. The Survey Daftardár's establishment prepared (1) Akarbands, etc., for the Ron and Navalgund Tálukas and 11 villages of the Kurundwad State; (2) kamjasti patraks of rice lands in 43 villages of the Hubli Táluka; (3) kacha and pakka suds and Kayamdar Taktas of 3 villages in the Vengurla Táluka.

Southern Marátha States.

This survey was composed of three mixed parties of Measurers and Classers. During the regular field season the work turned out by these parties was as follows: (1) measurement and classification work in the Sháhápur, Mangalwedha, Kuchi and Terdal Tálukas of the Sángli State. The total area measured by all the parties amounted to 377,587 acres; while their classification work extended over an area of 354,970 acres.

In connection with this survey, duplicate copies of the Akarbands of (1) Karvir Táluka containing 133 villages and (2) Bhudargad Táluka containing 171 villages in all, were done by the Survey Daftardár, Central Division, and his establishments.

Sind.

The number of survey parties was reduced from 5 to 3. These were engaged on work in the Johi, Shikárpur, Nausháhro Abro, Nasirabad and Badin Tálukas. 69,659 acres were measured compared with 147,252 acres last season, the average working out at 23,200 acres compared with 29,450 acres. The decrease is due in great measure to the more scattered nature of the work and the presence of jungle. The work was careful and accurate.

4.—Bombay Forest Survey.

The party hitherto employed on forest surveys in Bombay has now been transferred to general topographical survey and there will be no more special surveys of forests in future.

2. Settlements.

1.—Presidency Proper.

No revision settlements were announced in the Northern Division. In the Central Division revised rates were introduced into 4 inám villages in the Sátára District and 2 each of the Násik and Ahmednagar Districts. The result was a general increase in the rates. Settlement reports were submitted for 11 inám villages of the Poona, Sátára, West and East Khándesh and Sholápur Districts. In the Southern Division the revision settlements of the Ron and Navalgund Tálukas and of inám village of Inámate Rámdurg were announced. The increase in the first two cases was 30 and 26·3 per cent. respectively, but remissions amounting to 50 per cent. were granted for the first 5 years. In the Southern Marátha States survey rates were introduced into the Karvir and Bhudagad Tálukas and into two inám villages, the total increase amounting to Rs. 1,13,798.

2.—Sind.

Revised Irrigational Settlements were introduced in the following tálukas:—

Hála of the Hyderabad District.

Jacobabad of the Upper Sind Frontier District.

Umarkot, Pithoro of the Thar and Párkar District.

3.—Alienation Settlements.

In the Ahmedabad District land measuring 4 acres 2 roods 12 poles was assigned in the village of Ambaliara for the use of the village potters, while in the village of Khurad an area of 3 acres 2 roods 12 poles was assigned as a village site for the settlers from the Bajava State. In the same district an area of 1 rood 28 poles was assigned in the town of Ránpur for the extension of the Dispensary buildings. In the Sátára District from a total of 48 sanads remaining for issue 27 were prepared and 21 remain for preparation. Seventy sanads were issued in the Poona District, leaving 201 for future preparation. One sanad only was issued in the Sholápur District, but inquiries were made into 62 Devasthán and Deshmukhi cases. In Násik the work of alienation settlement was completed last year; during 1905-1906, 7 sanads were issued in inám villages for services useful to the village community. Nine sanads were issued in West Khándesh, 5 of which were summary settlement sanads and 4 were given to the holders of Bhil inám villages. The settlement of Kadim cash allowances in the Belgaum District has now been completed in 4 tálukas and is proceeding in 3; the number of sanads issued was 110. In the Dhárwár District there was at the close of the year a balance of only 6 cases for decision;

136 sanads were issued, of which 133 were summary settlement cases. In the Ratnágiri District 1½ gunthás of land were granted free to the Notified Area Committee of Dápoli for planting trees; one summary settlement sanad was issued. In Sind one Jághir was resumed in the Lárkána District owing to the death of the Jághirdár and one garden grant was resumed. There was a small increase under the head of "Service Ináms." The area of alienated land fell from 317,883 acres 9 gunthás to 316,088 acres 13 gunthás—a decrease due to certain resumptions that were made. In Sukkur the area of alienated land fell from 306,353 acres 22 gunthás to 305,937 acres 14 gunthás chiefly owing to the erosion of 522 acres by the river; the cash grants again increased from Rs. 54,688 to Rs. 63,629 owing to extensive cultivation. In Hyderabad 3,017 acres 28 gunthás were resumed on account of the deaths of the grantees, of which 93 acres 11 gunthás were regranted.

4.—Land Records.

1.—Presidency Proper.

General.

1. The Land Records staff continued to work in all the districts in the Presidency proper and in addition to their ordinary duties of inspection, supervised the training of Village Accountants and the preparation of the Record-of-Rights.

Training classes.

2. Central survey classes for the training of newly appointed Circle Inspectors in survey work were opened at the head-quarter town of each of the three divisions. After giving instruction in the theoretical course at the head-quarter towns, the Circle Inspectors were taken for practical work into the districts where survey operations were being conducted. The training was given as usual by the permanent surveyors under the supervision of the Superintendents, Land Records and Registration. In the year under report a board of examiners consisting of two divisional Superintendents, Land Records and Registration, with the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records as Chairman, was formed for the first time with a view to exercise greater supervision and disciplinary control. The arrangement was effective. During the year 74 Circle Inspectors attended the classes, of whom 69 passed the survey test.

Classes for Village Accountants were also held as usual. 956 Village Accountants passed the preliminary test during the year. In the Southern Division the classes were held at the head-quarters of sub-divisions of districts which enabled much closer supervision to be exercised.

Record-of-Rights.

3. The preparation of the Record-of-Rights was newly started in this year in ten tálukas in the Northern Division, in 10 tálukas in the Central Division and in 12 tálukas in the Southern Division. In the Násik and Bijápur Districts, the work was postponed owing to the prevalence of famine or scarcity. In 4 tálukas in the Central Division and 5 in the Southern Division, the compilation of the record started in the preceding season but not finished, was continued during the year under report. The record was prepared by Village Accountants and checked by Circle Inspectors, District Inspectors, Mámlatdárs and Sub-divisional Officers. The Superintendents of Land Records and Registration also inspected the work in numerous tálukas, while in progress.

Boundary marks.

4. With a view to more efficient repair of boundary marks orders were passed by Government discontinuing the annual inspection of the marks by Village Accountants and substituting for it actual repair by Circle Inspectors. These orders were put into effect during the year.

2.—Sind.

Training classes.

1. The usual class for the training of Assistant Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Mukhtyárkars was formed, and was attended by two Assistant Collectors and ten Mukhtyárkars. There is no survey class for Tapedárs.

Record-of-Rights.

2. The Record was written up in 7 and promulgated in 2 tálukas, while the rough copy was prepared in 1 táluka. The work was generally well done.

3. Waste Lands.

The following table shows the variations in the area of land under cultivation in the past two years:—

District.	1905-1906.			1906-1907.		
	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.
Northern Division.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	1,533,416	1,395,614	137,802	1,533,793	1,407,441	126,352
Kaira	537,336	439,155	98,181	535,674	440,716	94,958
Panch Mahals	550,430	448,882	101,548	550,292	454,367	95,925
Broach	498,703	457,671	41,032	499,202	459,920	39,282
Surat	711,858	653,708	58,150	711,820	660,568	51,252
Thána	918,409	876,925	41,484	914,064	876,894	37,170
Total ...	4,750,152	4,271,955	478,197	4,744,845	4,299,906	444,939

District.	1905-1906. Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.	1906-1907. Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.
Central Division.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmednagar	2,602,586	2,553,540	49,046	2,602,460	2,552,853	49,607
East Khándesh	3,625,303	3,072,646	552,657	1,870,603	1,786,817	83,786
West Khándesh				1,611,340	1,310,235	301,104
Násik	2,186,933	2,037,808	149,125	2,187,777	2,053,279	134,499
Poona	2,505,148	1,676,881	828,267	1,929,548	1,914,131	15,417
Sátára	1,423,508	1,400,228	23,280	1,423,335	1 400,296	23,039
Sholápur	2,475,828	2,462,740	13,088	2,308,740	2,295,927	12,813
Total ...	14,819,306	13,203,843	1,615,463	13,933,803	13,313,538	620,265
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	1,221,640	1,146,448	75,192	1,221,394	1,144,348	77,046
Bijápur	2,217,764	2,159,858	57,906	2,217,554	2,159,155	58,399
Dhárwár	1,652,129	1,589,119	63,010	1,652,701	1,588,474	64,227
Kánara	383,875	335,102	48,773	382,886	335,924	46,962
Kolába	755,391	720,251	35,140	754,569	720,264	34,305
Ratnágiri	1,610,334	1,597,892	12,442	1,610,365	1,597,881	12,484
Total ...	7,841,133	7,548,670	292,463	7,839,469	7,546,046	293,423
Sind.						
Hyderabad	3,430,420	1,974,533	1,455,887	3,472,755	2,067,948	1,404,807
Karáchi	1,813,107	604,764	1,208,343	1,823,097	610,573	1,212,524
Lárkána	2,044,527	1,085,405	959,122	2,081,957	1,124,266	957,691
Sukkur	1,759,073	727,877	1,031,196	1,299,846	759,424	540,422
Thar and Párkar	3,359,577	2,142,771	1,216,806	3,353,256	2,189,485	1,163,771
Upper Sind Frontier	1,197,858	919,790	278,068	1,195,480	935,924	259,556
Total ...	13,604,562	7,455,140	6,149,422	13,226,391	7,687,620	5,538,771

4. Wards and other Estates.

Besides the estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and of the Manager, Incumbered Estates, Sind, there were at the close of the year 133 minors' estates under management of Collectors. Of these 24 were in the Northern Division, 11 in Central Division, 18 in the Southern Division, and 80 in Sind.

1.—Estates in charge of the Ta'lukda'ri Settlement Officer.

General.

1. There were 559 estates under the management of this Department with a gross revenue of Rs. 11,64,308, of which nearly Rs. 8,71,704 were realized during the year under report. About Rs. 9,984 were advanced as tagávi in the Ahmedabad District under Act XII of 1884 and Rs. 625 under Act XIX of 1883. The work of recovering tagávi and loans advanced rapidly and Rs. 1,10,013 were recovered in the Ahmedabad District. In addition Rs. 3,697 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 9,292 in Kaira were recovered on account of loans under the Encumbered Estates Act.

Encumbered estates.

2. In the Ahmedabad District the total number of estates including those released under the Act but continued under management was reduced from 34 to 32. In all Rs. 8,697 were repaid during the year and the balance of Government advance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,65,444 including Rs. 36,482 of interest. The amount remaining due to private creditors was Rs. 20,025. There were 20 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 in Kaira. Rs. 9,292 were recovered during the year in repayment of Government loans and the balance of advance at the end of the year was Rs. 88,034 including Rs. 13,452 of arrears of interest. The amount due to private creditors at the end of the year under report was Rs. 4,863. There were 2 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 in the Broach District. The balance of Government debts due from the estates has been paid off and the estates are continued under management on account of debts amounting to Rs. 6,036 due to private creditors. The balance due to the creditors at the end of the year was Rs. 6,029. A minute inquiry into the circumstances of each estate under the Encumbered Estates Act commenced last year was completed during the year and proposals for the liquidation of the debt within a reasonable time in the case of each estate are under consideration. Large remissions were given to the Makhiav Estate and inquiries are being conducted into the cases of 21 similarly situated estates. There were 53 estates under the management of this Department under the Guardians and Wards Act. In order to investigate the claims of the creditors of the estates and settle their debts, the indebted estates were placed under management under section 28 of the Tálukdárs' Act with the consent of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as guardian. The settlement of claims submitted against the minors' estates was commenced during the year and considerable progress was made before its close in spite of the obduracy of some of the Bania creditors. The most noteworthy settlement was made in the case of Ránpur minor Chandrasing Dajiraj in which a single claim amounting

to Rs. 17,787 was settled for Rs. 1,251. There were 256 estates under management under section 323 of the Civil Procedure Code and 7 under section 504. The total decretal debt remaining unpaid amounted to Rs. 6,97,782.

Execution of decrees.

3. In all there were 389 decrees and darkhásts under execution at the commencement of the year and 97 were received during the year. Of these 158 were returned to the Courts, 74 are under inquiry and 254 are being satisfied by management of the defendant's property. In all Rs. 24,355 were paid to the judgment-creditors in part payment of their claims. No estate was sold in execution of a decree.

Miscellaneous estates.

4. There were 197 miscellaneous estates under management under the Tálukdárs' Act (Bombay Act VI of 1888) and on account of loans and tagái paid to the Tálukdárs and their tenants. None of the estates calls for particular remark. The system of leasing estates to outsiders contemplated in Government Resolution No. 3631, dated 11th April 1906, has not made very rapid progress owing to the difficulty in obtaining good lessees. It, is however, expected that private negotiations already in progress will shortly result in favourable leases of some of the estates. A noteworthy feature of the year under report was the appointment of an officer on Special Duty for debt settlement work. The progress made in the work during the year under report is satisfactory.

Remissions.

5. Remissions of rents amounting to Rs. 33,936 were granted to the tenants of the Koth and Gángad estates on account of the failure of crops and proportionate remissions of jama have been granted by Government to the estates concerned.

Partition cases.

6. Nine partition cases were pending at the commencement of the year and five new applications were received during the year. Out of these 3 were disposed of, one of them—Kharad—by amicable settlement, leaving 11 pending at the end of the year.

Loans.

7. Applications for permission to borrow money under section 31 of the Tálukdárs' Act were granted to the extent of Rs. 33,975.

Settlement registers.

8. Settlement registers of 59 villages in the Viramgám Táluka and 46 in Prántij were prepared during the year under report and the work of preparing the settlement registers of Tálukdári villages of the Ahmedabad District commenced in 1905 under the supervision of this office was completed during the year. The settlement register parties were disbanded at the close of the financial year 1906-1907. The detailed survey of Tálukdári villages, commenced the year before the last in Sánand Táluka, was proceeded with also under the supervision of this office. Survey operations were carried out in 55 villages of Dholka, Sánand and Viramgám Tálukas.

2.—Incumbered Etsates, Sind.

Estates under the management of District Officers.

1. There was only one estate under the management of the Collector of Karáchi during the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 10,472 and the balance to the credit of the estate at the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,807. Rs. 1,000 were paid during the year towards the liquidation of private debts. The miscellaneous expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,835, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,444 at the close of the year. There was one estate in Lárkhána under the management of the Collector during the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,900 and the balance at the end of the previous year was Rs. 8,914, making up a total of Rs. 10,814. Out of this the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,114 and a balance of Rs. 3,700 was left at the close of the year. The receipts of the one managed estate in Sukkur amounted to Rs. 30,135 and the balance at the close of the preceding year was Rs. 8,599. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,429, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,305 at the end of the year.

Estates under the Manager, Incumbered Estates.

2. The number of estates under the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, at the commencement of the year was 442. Nineteen new estates were taken under management and 65 were relinquished, leaving 396 at the close of the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 10,10,680 and the opening balance of the year was Rs. 1,44,503. Out of the total amount of Rs. 11,55,183, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,93,806. Of this sum Rs. 2,43,115 was spent in the payment of debts and loans. The amounts due on account of Government loans and private debts at the close of the year were Rs. 13,180 and Rs. 1,10,200 respectively.

5. Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

Relations between landlord and tenant.

1. Any permanent and striking change in the relations between landlord and tenant must be so much the work of time that to note any definite alteration as having taken place within the limits of a single year is almost impossible. So far, however, as it is possible to judge the signs seem to point to a growing emancipation of the tenant class from the power of the landlord. Various causes have combined to bring about this result. The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act has done much to check the rapacity of the sávkár, while the bad seasons by lessening the demand for land and decreasing the number of cultivators have forced the landlord to court his tenants and thus to reverse their respective positions. To these causes may be added the spread of education, the increase in communications and the growing mobility of the population. The tendency would, therefore, seem to be towards an increase of strength in the position of the tenant and a decrease in that of the landlord. Thus, during the year under review we hear of combinations made by the tenants against the khoti landholders in

Ratnágiri. In Sind the Zamindárs complain of the growing independence of their "haris." In Surat the tenants have rebelled against the Inámdárs. In Thána the tenant class is reported to be well able to take care of its own interests. In the out-of-the-way districts such as Ahmedabad relations are reported to be generally amicable as might be expected. In inám villages the evils of absenteeism are felt in full force, but the latest Government orders regarding suspensions and remissions, coupled with the application of the survey and settlement to inám villages, are bound to produce their natural results in time. It would seem that the gradual extension of the "share" system, with its automatic remissions and suspensions, offers a solution of many difficulties and such an extension would in fact appear to be taking place in many districts, *e. g.*, in Poona where leases of this description are double the number of those in which a money rent is paid. Even here, however, a note of discord comes from Kolába where the tenants refuse to give up their share of the grain in the hopes of realising high prices late in the season. The natural result of the tendencies noted above would seem to be a restriction of his dealings on the part of the sávkár landlord and such a restriction is in fact taking place, *e. g.*, in Násik. In Kolába and Ratnágiri, however, the passing of the land into the hands of non-agriculturists steadily continues. In a great many other districts, however, the proportion of agriculturist landlords seems to be increasing, though the statistics are, it must be confessed, notoriously unreliable. If they are correct, a further improvement in relations may be expected in the future, for the agriculturist landlord, though by no means naturally more altruistic than his Bania counterpart, is likely to be more bound by traditions of mercy towards his fellow-castemen.

Working of Act VI of 1901.

2. The prejudice against the "new tenure" still exists in many districts, *e. g.*, in Ahmednagar, but there are signs that its merits are being gradually recognised in others. In Khándesh, for instance, such land is sold at high prices in spite of the obligations imposed upon the purchaser. Again, although the tenure is not popular in Sind generally, over 9,000 acres were given out in this manner in Sukkur and over 2,500 acres in the Upper Sind Frontier. The extension of the tenure in the Panch Maháls continues.

Assistance and other suits.

3. The figures for the various districts are variable and no general conclusions can be drawn from them. In Poona there was a large decrease in the number of assistance suits owing to the good harvest.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

For—

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902, PART II, PAGES 98-100.

1. Course of Legislation.

Two Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India during the year commencing 1st April 1906.

These were:—

(1) Act I of 1906 (An Act further to amend the Act to declare the Constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind).

(2) Act II of 1906 (An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mámlatdárs' Courts).

The chief object of Act No. I of 1906 was to strengthen both the final Appellate Court for Sind and also the District and Sessions Court of Karáchi by amalgamating the two Courts and increasing the number of the Judges of the Chief Court from one to three, with provision for further expansion, and making all the Judges *ex officio* Judges of the District and Sessions Court.

The main objects of Act II of 1906 were to limit the jurisdiction of Mámlatdárs' Courts to the case of *agricultural* lands or premises, to save former owners or part-owners, and their representatives, from liability to the ejectment jurisdiction on determination of a tenancy or other right, and to empower the Mámlatdár to deal equitably with growing or standing crops so as to defer delivery of possession either until compensation has been paid to the tenant or until the crop has been removed by him.

Three Bills were introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor during the year commencing 1st April 1906:—

(1) Bill No. I of 1907 (A Bill further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879).

(2) Bill No. II of 1907 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898).

(3) Bill No. III of 1907 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874).

The first Bill was referred to a Select Committee whose report was published on the 27th March 1907. The second Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council on the 28th February 1907, and the third Bill was read a first time at the meeting of the 16th March 1907.

2. Police.

For details *see* the Annual Reports on the Bombay District Police and the Bombay City Police for the year 1906 and the tables under VII.—Police—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1906-1907.

I.—Mofussil, Sind and Railways.

Strength and cost of the Police.

1. The total Police Force of the Presidency including Sind and Railways and the Criminal Investigation Department, Finger Print Bureau and the Police Training School stood at 22,994 officers and men compared with 22,691 in the previous year. The force was maintained at a cost of Rs. 47,60,519, or Rs. 2,00,121 more than in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to

the following changes. During the year the Presidency districts were divided into two Ranges and a Deputy Inspector General of Police appointed to each. The cadre of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents was re-graded according to the recommendation of the Police Commission and 18 new appointments of Deputy Superintendents were made. The separate charges of the G. I. P. and S. M. Railways were amalgamated into one under a Superintendent with an Assistant, and the Central Police Training School was opened in temporary quarters at Bhamburda, near Poona. Orders were received to re-grade Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors according to the grading sanctioned by the Government of India, and a beginning was made by increasing the number of Inspectors and converting what had hitherto been known as sub-stations in charge of Head Constables into full stations in charge of Sub-Inspectors.

Education.

2. The total number of educated officers in the force has slightly increased, while that of men is about the same as in the year before, *viz.*, 3,404 Officers and 8,649 men, against 3,323 and 8,652. The education of the men is in many cases small.

Ball practice.

3. The general result of the year's practice as exhibited in the competition shooting shows a decided improvement. With almost exactly the same armed strength as in 1905 (5,678 against 5,621) there was an increase in the number of 2nd class shots from 2,380 to 2,527 and in that of marksmen from 665 to 780. The shooting with rifles shows a distinct improvement. In carbine shooting there has also been an improvement. In Sind the shooting was inferior to that of the Presidency Districts and the number of marksmen showed a great falling off.

Punishments.

4. The total number of punishments inflicted was 2,500 against 3,142 in 1905. The average percentage of punishments to total strength works out to 11·36, and this average is considerably exceeded in some districts, the percentages ranging from 15·69 in the Násik District to 36·03 in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

Rewards.

5. The total number of rewards increased from 3,897 to 4,051, rewards by promotion falling from 111 to 89 and those by good service tickets, etc., rising from 3,786 to 3,962.

Police cognizable cases.

6. The total number of cognizable offences reported to the Police during the year was 33,022 or 1,062 less than in the previous year.

Investigation by the police and its results.

7. Investigation was refused by the Police under section 157 (*1*) (*b*) of the Criminal Procedure Code in 207 cases. This is an increase of 20. Deducting cases in which investigation was refused, and adding the cases pending from the previous year, the Police had a total of 37,129 cases for investigation compared with 38,047 in the previous year. Orders were received on 33,289 or about the same as in 1905, representing a final disposal of a little more than the number of complaints received during the year and accepted for investigation. Of these 33,289 complaints, 953 were declared to be false, while 11,306 were declared to be due to mistakes of law or non-cognizable. Of the remainder, 11,442 resulted in convictions representing 54·13 per cent. of the true cases, 1,378 or 6·51 per cent. resulted in acquittals, and 8,111 or 38·37 per cent. were undetected.

Excluded Police cases.

8. The total number of excluded cases represents 33·01 per cent. of the cases for investigation against 35·5 in the previous year. The largest proportion of these cases occurred in the Central and Southern Divisions.

Maliciously false cases.

9. Of the 953 cases classed as maliciously false, 398 were in Sind, 255 in the Central Division, 157 in the Southern Division, 128 in the Northern Division, and 15 on the Railways. Their treatment subsequent to classification continues to be unsatisfactory.

True cases and their results.

10. In 54·13 per cent. of the cases classed as true the Police succeeded in detecting the offenders and getting them punished. The proportion of undetected cases was 38 per cent. or almost the same as in 1905.

Success of the Police in dealing with offence.

11. Taking the total number of true cases the greatest success has as usual been in offences under Class VI, in a large proportion of which the offender is caught red-handed and a conviction is almost a certainty. Next come "Offences against the State," Class I, and "Serious offences against the person," Class II.

Persons in Police cases.

12. The total number of persons arrested by the Police was 27,687 compared with 27,340 in 1905. Of these 26,611 were tried and 16,270 convicted, similar figures for the previous year being 26,012 and 16,141 respectively.

Property stolen and recovered.

13. The property reported stolen in cognizable cases during the year was Rs. 11,99,825 against Rs. 11,81,113 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries was 36·63 against 35·73. The best result was obtained in the Northern Division.

II.—Rural Police.

Rewards of various kinds were granted in 235 cases compared with 168 last year, while 277 punishments were inflicted compared with 283.

There are no village police in Sind.

III.—Additional Police.

Additional police were imposed for 3½ months on the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad District for lending aid to a band of escaped dacoits. No additional police were imposed in the Central or Southern Division. In Dhárwár an additional post of 1 Head Constable and 2 Constables was imposed on the village of Bangetti-Gudihal on account of the depredations of

the Kaikádis. In Sind forces of additional police were imposed in 9 cases, 3 of which were directed against the Hur organisation, while of the others one was due to a murderous feud between hostile factions and three to the depredations of criminal tribes. The total number of additional police was 17 Head Constables and 64 Constables.

IV.—Bombay City Police.

Establishment. 1. There was no change in the strength or disposition of the force.

Conduct and health. 2. Four hundred and eight officers and men were punished in the year. Two years ago the figure was 620. Eight hundred and sixty officers and men were rewarded in various ways. The total number of admissions to hospital were 1,966 compared with 2,050 of last year. The decrease is stated to be due to the improved accommodation provided for the sepoys.

Education. 3. One hundred and ninety officers and 612 men were able to read and write out of a total of 245 officers and 1,991 men.

Casualties and recruiting. 4. Casualties totalled 157 including 59 resignations, 38 deaths and 44 retirements. The quinquennial average is 216. Recruiting shows 132 against 205 in 1905-1906.

Cognizable offences. 5. The total number of cognizable cases was 53,551, of which 47,923 were reported to the police and 5,628 to the Magistracy. The figures last year were 51,570. The increase is due to prosecutions under local Acts. Of cases reported to the police convictions were obtained in 45,423, a percentage of 94·77. Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I-V) there were 4,380 cases for disposal: conviction was secured in 3,284 cases, or 74·97 per cent. Under Class VI there were 43,546 cases. Convictions were 96·76 per cent. Of 1,050 excluded cases 66 were declared to be false. True cases totalled 46,879 against 45,032, the percentage of convictions being 96·89.

Non-cognizable cases. 6. The total number of non-cognizable cases was 8,789 compared with 9,526 of last year. Three thousand three hundred and forty-three ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 38·03 against 37·44 in 1905-1906.

Undetected cases. 7. Six hundred and fifty-nine cases remained undetected compared with 753 in the previous year.

Property stolen and recovered. 8. The amount of property alleged to have been stolen was Rs. 3,94,255 compared with Rs. 4,30,796: the percentage of recovery was 51·70 compared with 37·94 in the last year.

Criminal Identification Department. 9. The number of finger impressions received was 3,185 and 674 prisoners were identified, an increase of 200 on last year.

Arms, Petroleum and Explosives Acts. 10. Thirty-six persons were authorized to deal in arms and ammunition. The total number of licenses and permits issued under the Act amounted to 3,443, a total decrease of 108. Under the Explosives Act 323 and under the Petroleum Act 279 licenses were issued. The latter figures shew a decrease of 1,467, due principally to the system of general licenses introduced under Government Resolution No. 5928, dated 23rd October 1905.

Motor-vehicles Act. 11. Six hundred and twelve vehicles were shown on the registers at the close of the year. Thirty-four prosecutions were instituted, 26 of which ended in conviction.

Pilgrims. 12. The number of pilgrims who left Bombay were 24,339. During the same period 16,111 returned and were sent back to their homes under the usual police arrangements.

Deportations. 13. Eight Arabs from Hyderabad (Deccan) were deported.

Fires. 14. The figures show an enormous increase from 93 to 133 and in value from Rs. 17,81,224 to Rs. 57,66,999. The Colába cotton fires are the cause of the increase.

V.—Aden Police.

Information concerning Aden police will be found in Chapter I of this report.

VI.—Vagrants.

Government Male Workhouse. 1. The total number of inmates was 141, an increase of 5 upon last year. Of these 32 were given employment by private firms or railways, 20 discharged having means, 17 convicted, 15 deserted, 12 shipped as sailors, etc., 12 sent to the Strangers' Home, 9 discharged to friends, and 5 deported. At the close of the year 16 remained in the workhouse. The total cost to Government was 7,722 compared with Rs. 6,362 during 1905-1906.

Government Female Workhouse. 2. Three inmates were received during the year from the Madras Presidency. One was discharged to friends in England. A second discharged but readmitted. The total cost was Rs. 102 against *nil* last year when there were no admissions.

Expenditure. 3. The total cost to Government on account of the Vagrancy Act was Rs. 9,574 compared with Rs. 53,098 last year.

3. Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

For details *see* tables under XX.—Wild Animals and Snakes—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1. Wild animals accounted for 58 deaths in 1906-1907, an increase of 28 over those of last year. The increase is due to the depredations of certain man-eating panthers in the Násik and Kánara Districts. Deaths from wild animals and snakes among cattle increased from 6,351 to 7,951. The mortality from snake-bite was 1,143 compared with 1,111 last year; 230 cases occurred in Ratnágiri, and 104 in Hyderabad. Damage.

2. Rs. 3,138 were paid in rewards for the destruction of 744 wild animals, a decrease of Rs. 441 and 122 respectively. This total includes 39 tigers, 206 leopards and panthers, 6 bears and 152 wolves. Fourteen thousand and ninty-nine snakes were killed and Rs. 128 were paid in rewards. In Ratnágiri over 7,500 snakes were killed, in Hyderabad 1,465 and in Thar and Párkar 2,486. Rewards.

3. Six hundred and forty-seven licenses were issued for crop-protection compared with 1,088 last year. Licenses.

4. Chemical Analysis.

For details *see* the Annual Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government and tables under VIII.—Medico-legal Investigations—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1. The number of analyses decreased from 4,995 to 4,951. Medico-legal examinations shew a decrease of 138, Government stores 89, Customs and Abkári show an increase of 177. In 241 cases of suspected human poisoning and 110 of animal poisoning, poison was detected in 89 and 56 cases. Arsenic was the favourite poison used. One hundred and twenty-one cases of suspected staining with blood, etc., were forwarded. Blood-stains were found in 67 out of 80 cases.

2. Of 335 samples of potable water 131 were classed as bad. One thousand one hundred and forty-two samples of wood and mineral naptha and methylated spirit were forwarded for examination, of which 236 were rejected. Samples of imported alcoholic liquors, opium, country spirit, salt, petroleum, explosives and miscellaneeus imports were also examined.

5. Criminal Justice.

For details *see* the Annual Report on Criminal Justice and table under IV.—Criminal Justice—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1. The total number of offences was 159,751 compared with 157,278 in the last year. The number of cases returned as true amounted to 92 per cent. of the total, of which 38·8 per cent. were under the Indian Penal Code and the rest under special and local laws. There were 274 cases of murder compared with 229 for last year. There was a material increase in cases of rape, theft, robbery and dacoity, mischief, under the Salt, Bombay City Police and District Municipal Acts, while there was a considerable decrease in cases of hurt, receiving of stolen property, under the Breach of Contract, Criminal Tribes, Abkári, Public Conveyance and Village Police Acts. Bombay and Ratnágiri still retain their places at the top and bottom of the crime register, the percentages of true offences to population being 1 to 12 and 1 to 793 respectively. Ahmedabad follows Bombay with a proportion of 1 to 90. Number of offences.

2. The number of cases brought to trial was 148,620 compared with 150,439 last year and the number of persons involved was 237,821 compared with 239,581 last year. Of these 113,142 or nearly 48 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, and 112,705 or nearly 47 per cent. were convicted. The percentages last year were 46 and 47 per cent. respectively. Out of 48,425 persons charged with hurt, only 3,173 were convicted. The corresponding figures under the head of mischief are 7,404 and 621, of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance 12,466 and 774, while under the head of theft they are 14,421 and 10,031 respectively. The cases involving European British subjects fell from 566 to 550, of whom 397 were convicted and 153 acquitted or discharged. Cases brought to trial and persons involved.

3. There were 3,000 miscellaneous cases before the Courts, of which 26 per cent. were discharged and 74 per cent. convicted. There was a material increase in the number of persons involved in cases under Chapter VIII of security for good behaviour and a decrease in cases under the same chapter of security against breach of the peace. Miscellaneous cases.

4. The number of original cases disposed of was 148,540 compared with 149,728 last year. Magistrates disposed of 145,873. Of the persons convicted 34·4 per cent. were convicted on regular and 55·6 per cent. on summary trial. The number of youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 was 286 compared with 80. Cases decided.

5. Sentences of death and transportation were passed in 52 and 138 cases compared with 56 and 128 cases in the previous year. Sentences of imprisonment, fine and whipping increased by 572, 2,266 and 240 respectively. In 82,668 cases the amount of fine did not exceed Rs. 10, in 5,232 it was between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, in 7,198 cases the term of imprisonment did not exceed 15 days, Punishments.

and in 9,322 it was between 15 days and 6 months. The total amount of fine imposed rose from Rs. 4,26,993 to Rs. 4,33,175 and that of fines realised decreased from Rs. 3,52,207 to Rs. 3,50,220. Of 1,654 whippings inflicted 1,028 were in lieu of other punishments, 904 being on first conviction and 104 on re-conviction, while 283 were in addition to other punishments and 341 were inflicted on juveniles. In the majority of cases it was inflicted on account of theft.

Appeals and revision.

6. Of appeals decided they were rejected in 42 per cent. cases, sentence confirmed in 30 per cent. and reversed in 16 per cent. In revision the sentence was enhanced in the cases of 8 persons. New trials or further enquiry was ordered in 170 cases, and the sentence reversed in 127 cases.

Trial by Jury and Assessors.

7. Persons tried by jury and with the aid of assessors numbered 455 and 1,214 respectively. In the High Court the verdict of the jury was approved in all cases, and in the Court of Sessions in 373 out of 388 accused persons. In cases tried with assessors the Judge agreed with some or all in 79 per cent. and differed from all in 21 per cent.

6. Prisons—Civil and Criminal.

For details *see* the Report of the Bombay Jail Department for 1906 and tables under V.—Jails—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

Population.

1. The total population of all classes of prisoners confined in prisons, subsidiary jails, lock-ups and civil jails was 92,408 against 91,457, an increase of 951. The daily average has been 9,357, an increase of 189 over those of the previous year. The only marked increases in admissions took place in His Majesty's House of Correction and the District Prison at Dhárwár, due in the former to the closing of the Common Prison for a month and the transfer of its prisoners to the House of Correction, in the latter case to scarcity. The number of juveniles shows a fall of 6, the total being 143. Of these no less than 101 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding 1 month. The number of female prisoners rose from 1,561 to 1,647. The percentage of prisoners to free population was 0·158 compared with 0·163 for the previous year.

Disposal of prisoners.

2. Owing to the suspension of the deportation of male term convicts to the Andamans only 80 male and 5 female transports were deported against 185 and 11 of the previous year. The item "Transfer to other jails" shows an increase of 161, due to the heavy transfers from Karáchi and Shikárpur pending re-transfer to the new Karáchi and Sukkur Jails, and also to the moving of the members of gangs of professional criminals with a view to prevent their co-operation in goal. Twenty-four prisoners were released on the orders of Government for sickness, etc. Executions decreased from 40 to 25. Escapes number the same as last year (9). No less than 6,277 persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding 1 month.

Habitual criminals.

3. The number of habituals has risen from 1,323 to 1,552. The increase is due to greater vigilance on the part of the Finger Impression Bureau and the police and jail staff.

Finger Impression Bureau.

4. Nine hundred and eighteen persons were identified by this means in the Presidency Proper compared with 826 last year.

Punishments.

5. The number of punishments rose from 14,648 to 16,415, a regrettable increase. Habituals are responsible for a greatly disproportionate share of the total. Arrangements are being made to separate the two classes as far as possible. Of the total 76 per cent. were minor and 24 per cent. major punishments.

Mark system and convict officers.

6. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-one prisoners were released under the mark system compared with 2,342 in the previous year. The system is much more generally understood now on account of the efforts made by Superintendents to instruct their prisoners. There is a small decrease of 40 in the number of prisoners employed as convict officers.

Civil prisoners.

7. Eight hundred and nineteen males and 3 females were received and 822 males and 5 females released. These figures with the balance from last year of 52 males and 2 females leave a final balance of 49 males.

Finance.

8. The total expenditure has risen to Rs. 7,71,659 from Rs. 6,99,829 and the cost per head from Rs. 76-14-2 to Rs. 82-13-7. The increase is due to the larger average number of prisoners and the increased rate for food-grains. The cash earnings have increased from Rs. 1,18 268 to Rs. 1,19,164. The earnings of the Sind gang increased from Rs. 3,719 to Rs. 19,071, due to uninterrupted labour. The value of jail-made articles sold to Government increased by Rs. 1,084, the figures being Rs. 19,305 against Rs. 18,221. Extra mural labour shows a large increase. There was a loss of Rs. 479 as a result of the quinine industry compared with profit of Rs. 2,192 in the year previous.

Vital statistics.

9. The ratio of deaths *per mille* in prisons show a rise from 17·1 to 21·8 per cent. The Common Prison, the District Prisons of Dhárwár, Rájkot and Shikárpur were overcrowded during the year, but only the first and the last show a ratio of mortality in excess of 33·3 *per mille*. The total number of deaths was 164 against 137 last year. The number was swelled by an outbreak of cholera in the Common Prison which accounted for 15 deaths in a few days. The number of admissions into hospital and the daily average of patients in prisons has risen from 4,724 and 215·6 to 5,460 and 243·2. The Yerávda Central Prison is mainly

responsible for the increase. In subsidiary jails and lock-ups the daily average strength, number of sick and number of deaths has risen from 1,303, 17·5 and 20 to 1,426, 18·2 and 40 respectively Plague and cholera account for the latter increase.

10. The special class at Thána and that for juveniles at Dhárwár have both been most successful. Miscellaneous.

7. Civil Justice.

For details *see* the Annual Report on Civil Justice and table under III.—Civil Justice—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1. The total number of suits instituted was 132,478 compared with 142,207 in the preceding year. The decrease seems due to the extension of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act to the whole Presidency. There was some decrease in the number of suits for money and in testamentary suits, and some increase in all other kinds of suits. The percentage of suits for money or movable property fell from 79 to 78 and that of suits relating to immovable property rose from 13 to 14. The aggregate value of suits rose from Rs. 3,28,35,486 to Rs. 3,53,98,589. Suits under Rs. 500 and suits over Rs. 10,000 in value show a decrease, whereas those between Rs. 500 and Rs. 10,000 show an increase. Number and value of suits.

2. Of 168,439 suits for disposal, 131,419 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 37,020 pending, an increase of 3,066 upon the figures of last year. The percentage of contested suits rose from 22 to 37. The average duration of contested suits rose from 148 days to 243 days and of uncontested suits from 79 to 91. The increase was due to the operation of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the mofussil Courts, and also to a considerable increase in the number of contested suits. In the District Courts the average duration was 272 days compared with 383 for contested and 90 compared with 124 for uncontested suits. Bombay retains its lead as the most litigious district with a proportion of suits contested to population of 1 to 28. Broach follows with a proportion of 1 to 91. Thar and Párkar is at the bottom of the list with a proportion of 1 to 616. The number of miscellaneous suits disposed of was 19,766 compared with 19,668. Disposal of suits.

3. The number of appeals presented rose from 5,138 to 5,298. The number of appeals decided was 4,672 and of arrears 4,070. The decree was confirmed in 64 per cent. of the cases and reversed in 16 per cent. Appeals.

4. The number of institutions for execution was 167,334 compared with 176,113 for last year. There were 166,960 disposals and arrears amounted to 50,637 compared with 175,785 and 50,263 for last year. In 24,790 satisfaction was obtained in full, in 30,656 in part, while 110,800 produced no result. The total amount realised in execution came to Rs. 55,58,850 compared with Rs. 59,54,997 last year. The number of cases in which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned was 646 compared with 973 last year, while sales of immovable property were 4,175 compared with 5,188 last year. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 402. One hundred and twenty-five were granted and 75 rejected. Applications for execution of decrees.

2. Executions of Decrees of Civil Courts by the Revenue Department.

Six thousand four hundred and eleven decrees were transferred to the Collectors for disposal during this year, a decrease of 30 on 1905-1906. The total number of decrees for disposal including a balance from last year of 9,228 was 15,646. Of these 6,551 were disposed of; 2,629 of them by mutual agreement. In these latter cases the amount paid by judgment-creditors amounted to Rs. 6,31,964 while Rs. 60,301 was remitted by creditors. The area of land sold was 12,995 acres assessed at Rs. 20,294. The amount realized by sale was Rs. 5,16,026 or 25·4 times the assessment against 27·2 times last year. The incidence of mortgage liens was heaviest in the Southern Division, especially in Ratnágiri where it amounted to double the sale price: in the Upper Sind Frontier the incidence was similar.

8. Registration.

For details *see* Annual Report on Registration for 1906-1907 and tables under IX.—Registration—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1.—Registration under Act III of 1877.

1. The total number of registrations increased from 193,622 to 195,182 or ·8 per cent. The increase is marked in Bombay, Thána, Kaira, West Khándesh and Sátára, while there are noticeable decreases in East Khándesh, Bijápur and Dhárwár. Number of deeds registered.

2. In the Presidency proper sales have increased by 21 per cent., *viz.*, from 70,584 to 85,786. The increase is generally attributed to the conversion of mortgage-deeds into sale-deeds by sávkárs to avoid the operation of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. This suggestion is corroborated by the drop in the figures for mortgage-deeds from 51,560 to 42,158, a drop which is general all over the Presidency. In Sind both sales and mortgages show a decline but no special causes are assigned. In the category of leases there is a general decline of 3,577 in the case of the compulsory class, which would seem to be due to the fact that the sávkár class is having recourse to verbal leases to save the expense of registration. It is less remarkable in that of the optional class as the decline was anticipated last year and is mainly due to a decrease of 1,267 in East Khándesh. Variations.

Deeds impounded. 3. The figures are 386 against 409. In 115 cases the deeds were declared sufficiently stamped; in 207 the action of the impounding officer was upheld: while 64 cases remained undisposed of.

Sale certificates. 4. Sale certificates under section 316 of the Civil Procedure Code have decreased from 3,137 to 2,787; those under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act have increased from 4,581 to 8,514 and from 21,378 to 35,791.

Refusals to register. 5. Refusals to register have increased from 517 to 563. 112 appeals were made. In 82 cases registration was directed: in 30 the order of refusal was confirmed. In one case registration was ordered by the Civil Court.

Prosecutions. 6. Two Sub-Registrars, one in Sátára and the other in Bijápur, were prosecuted under section 420 and sections 161 and 165, Indian Penal Code. The former was convicted: the latter acquitted on appeal.

Three prosecutions under section 82 (*c*) and (*d*) of the Registration Act resulted in conviction of the offenders.

Inspection. 7. During the year the offices of 18 Registrars and 23 Sub-Registrars were inspected by the Inspector-General and Superintendents of Land Records and Registration. Three hundred and thirty-seven examinations of offices were made by other inspecting officers.

Financial result. 8. Receipts have risen from Rs. 5,81,118 to Rs. 6,07,273 or 4·4 per cent.: similarly expenditure has increased from Rs. 2,71,815 to Rs. 2,77,373.

2.—Registration under Act XVII of 1879.

General. 1. The system was in force in the four districts of Ahmednagar, Sátára, Sholápur and Poona.

Registrations. 2. The total number of registrations rose from 98,283 to 112,554. The increase is a general one. It is attributed variously to the improvement in agricultural conditions creating a better demand for money, and the effect of famine in forcing the ryots to raise money on the land.

Variations. 3. Sales have increased by 16 per cent., mortgages with possession by 18 per cent. and those without possession by 25 per cent.

Parties to the transactions. 4. Transactions between agriculturists amounted to 52,903, those between agriculturists and sávkárs to 37,942. The figures are satisfactory, but are not completely reliable owing to the indefiniteness of the term "agriculturist" and the fact that many sávkárs pass themselves off as such.

Inspection. 5. Three hundred and forty-seven Village and Táluka Village Registry offices were inspected.

Financial result. 6. The receipts amounted to Rs. 42,614 against a total expenditure of Rs. 60,211. The deficit is less by Rs. 2,165 than that of 1905-1906.

3.—Joint Stock Companies.

General. 1. Fifty-two new companies were registered during the year, the total number of companies on the roll being 431, an increase of 41 over last year. Of the new companies, 27 were for trading purposes mostly in Indian-made articles of manufacture. Nine companies went into liquidation and 2 were struck off under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2713, dated 24th April 1903. Nineteen of the old provident societies were similarly treated.

Registration of documents and expenditure. 2. There was a general decrease of Rs. 610 in the amount of fees realised—Rs. 19,359 against Rs. 19,970—chiefly in those for registration of new companies, which amounted to Rs. 13,745 compared with Rs. 14,906 last year. The cause is the smallness of the capital of the new companies. The expenditure increased from Rs. 1,508 to Rs. 1,641.

Prosecutions. 3. The Mohanlal Kahandas Ginning and Manufacturing Company was prosecuted under section 74 of the Act, but let off with a warning.

9. Local Board Administration.

For details *see* the Annual Report on Local Boards for 1906-1907 and tables under XVIII.—Local Boards—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

General. 1. The number of District Local Boards was 25 and that of Táluka Local Boards was 211. There were in all 3,624 members, of whom 40 were *ex-officio*, 1,966 nominated, and 1,618 elected. The elective system is not in force in the Peint Táluka of Násik, the Panch Maháls, 6 tálukas of Kánara, 8 tálukas of Thar and Párkar or in the Upper Sind Frontier District. New Boards were constituted in the districts of East and West Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Sátára, Belgaum, Kánara, Kolába and Ratnágiri. The average of meetings held by the District and Táluka Local Boards respectively was 2·83 and 4·25 in the Northern Division, 2 and 5 in the Central Division, 1·8 and 5·7 in the Southern Division and 2 and 7·02 in Sind. The average attendance was 8·24, 8·4, 7·55 and 6·88 respectively, a slight decrease in either case except Sind.

2. The aggregate income of the Boards was Rs. 63,55,513 against Rs. 56,85,081. The Central and Southern Divisions both shew increase of over 3 lákhs, due to collections of past arrears, combined with special grants made by Government. The incidence of taxation was highest in Broach (Re. 0-8-11) and lowest in the Cháchro Táluka (Re. 0-0-2). Income.

3. The total expenditure was Rs. 54,03,675 compared with Rs. 54,14,267 for last year. The closing balance rose from Rs. 20,97,044 to Rs. 30,51,854. In no case did the balance fall below the prescribed minimum. The amounts spent upon Education, Medical Relief and Civil Works (including water-supply) were Rs. 19,12,808, Rs. 2,94,404 and Rs. 27,01,336 respectively. The increased amount spent on Education was over 1 lákh. Expenditure.

4. Roads account for the largest items in the expenditure. In the Southern Division Industrial Education received attention of the Boards, especially in Belgaum and Bijápur. In Thar and Párkar over Rs. 11,000 were spent on the Pithoro Madressah. Works.

10. Municipal Administration.

For details *see* the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1906-1907, and the Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1906-1907, and Tables under XVII.—Municipalities—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1.—Bombay Municipality.

1. There were 55 meetings of the Corporation, 53 of the Standing Committee, and 56 of the Sub-Committees during the year. General.

2. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 27,06,090. The revenue realized aggregated Rs. 96,48,501 and the expenditure Rs. 95,20,790. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 1,27,711. The year closed with a working cash balance of Rs. 29,16,427, of which Rs. 6,66,084 are reserved for lapsed grants requiring to be renewed. The income realized during the year was Rs. 5,00,501 more than the original estimate, principally from Property Taxes, Wheel Tax and Tolls, Town and Tobacco Duties, and Returns from Property and Miscellaneous. The permanent increase in Revenue is estimated at over Rs. 4 lákhs. There was a net saving in expenditure upon the sanctioned grants of Rs. 2,46,019, which was principally effected under the Executive Engineer's Department, Health Department and Town Collection duty. Finance.

3. The expenditure on Loan Works amounted to Rs. 9,06,922 compared with Rs. 10,86,815, the decrease being entirely under "Drainage" and "Miscellaneous Works." The expenditure upon Plague was Rs. 2,43,044, an increase of Rs. 16,506 upon the figures of the previous year. Loan and Plague expenditure.

4. No loans were raised during the year. The sum of Rs. 1,08,949 was paid towards the reduction of debt. The total Municipal debt at the end of the year was Rs. 4,96,06,066. Against this debt the total Sinking Fund invested amounted to Rs. 67,94,518, leaving the total net liabilities at Rs. 4,28,11,548. Debt and Sinking Fund.

5. The assets and liabilities of the Municipality at the close of the year stood at Rs. 7,12,20,801 and Rs. 5,24,16,357, an increase of Rs. 8·64 lákhs in the former and a decrease of Rs. 1·81 lákhs in the latter. Assets and liabilities.

6. There was no alteration in the rates of taxation during the year. The incidence of taxation calculated on the new census of 1906 works out at Rs. 8-7-10 per head of population, an increase of Re. 0-8-5 upon the previous year. Taxation.

7. The total amount collected under all heads excluding miscellaneous receipts and toll fees was Rs. 61,98,187 compared with Rs. 58,29,035 for the previous year. The amount of miscellaneous receipts aggregated Rs. 34,124, an increase of Rs. 1,834. Complaints against the assessment fell from 6,024 to 4,244, while appeals to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court fell from 29 to 13, of which 10 were settled out of Court. The net revenue from Town Duties was Rs. 13,51,805, an increase of Rs. 1,85,554. Assessment and collection of revenue.

8. The area of roads metalled during the year was 9,648,520 square feet at a cost of Rs. 2,99,935. Two hundred and sixty notices were issued for the removal of unsafe buildings. Twenty-one buildings fell, resulting in 19 deaths. Six thousand six hundred and fifty-nine square yards of ground were added to the streets at a cost of Rs. 2,20,109. Public works.

9. The total number of gas lamps was 4,149 and of kerosine oil lamps 1,806. The cost of gas lighting amounted to Rs. 2,18,382 and of kerosine oil lighting to Rs. 34,073. Public lighting.

10. The rainfall at Tánsa Lake was 75·96 inches, at Vehár 67·03 inches and at Tulsi 92·62 inches compared with 56·74, 46·77 and 55·72 inches respectively for the previous year. There were 97 bursts in different mains. Six hundred and fifty-three new connections were made and 262 connections were cut off. The total number of connections at the end of the year was 21,579 and the number of meters in use 3,117. Water-supply.

11. The number of fires was more than usual, being 120 compared with the average of 95. Rs. 27 lákhs of damage occurred through fire to cotton mills and over Rs. 18 lákhs to cotton stored at Colába. There were 135 calls to fire, of which 15 proved false alarms. The total loss of property is estimated at Rs. 55,38,801. The water-supply at fires is reported to be generally satisfactory. Fire Brigade.

Public Health.

12. The total mortality for the year exclusive of still-born was 52,874 compared with 47,762 for the previous year. 10,823 deaths were attributed to plague. The number of births registered was 20,769 compared with 19,141 for 1905-06. The number of new cases treated at the 10 dispensaries was 96,439.

Licenses.

13. The license fee receipts amounted to Rs. 81,672 compared with Rs. 76,370 for the previous year.

Markets.

14. The total revenue from markets and slaughter-houses amounted to Rs. 4,66,054 compared with Rs. 4,56,390 in the preceding year. The quantity of unwholesome food destroyed decreased from 372,797 lbs. to 121,763 lbs.

Education.

15. The number of municipal schools at the close of the year was 97, an increase of 3, with 8,748 pupils compared with 9,457 for the past year. The number of aided schools was 102 with 9,388 pupils compared with 108 with 10,102 pupils during the previous year. The total amount of graint-in-aid paid was Rs. 27,920, a decrease of Rs. 619 from 1905-1906.

2.—District Municipalities.

General.

The number of municipalities in the Presidency and Sind remained at 162 including 14 city and 4 temporary corporations. There were 44 municipalities composed entirely of nominated members. The Bassein Municipality remained under suspension.

Income.

2. The aggregate income still further declined by nearly 11 lákhs to Rs. 65,07,006. The decrease is practically confined to the districts of Bijápur, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri and Kolába, principally the last. The difference is due mainly to the decrease in octroi receipts and is attributed to the prevalence of plague and famine. In the Northern Division the receipts under "Extraordinary and Debt" show a decrease of Rs. 1,49,617 owing to the presence in last year's figures of the Ahmedabad loan of Rs. 1,78,500. The income from octroi increased by Rs. 50,800 to Rs. 13,82,883. In the Central Division on the other hand octroi receipts decreased considerably. The cause of the decrease in the Southern Division has already been referred to. In Sind there was an all round rise in receipts of 3 lákhs except in the Karáchi District, an increase which is ascribed to the larger importations of food-grains owing to good crops and the rise in rates. The incidence per head of taxation was as usual highest in Karáchi (Rs. 7-14-1) and lowest in Ashta (Re. 0-0-7), while that of income ranged from Rs. 9-13-2 in Karáchi to (Re. 0-2-9) pies in Ashta.

Expenditure.

3. The aggregate expenditure of all municipalities decreased by 13 lákhs to Rs. 67,74,851. The share of the Northern Division is 3 lákhs, decreases occurring chiefly under the heads of general administration, collection of taxes, pensions, drainage, markets and roads. In the Central Division the expenditure exceeded that of last year by 1½ lákhs, Jalgaon, Dhulia, Poona and Sholápur supplying the bulk of the increase under the heads of Public Health and Public Instruction. In the Southern Division Rs. 30,000 were spent less than last year, the decrease being due to diminished expenditure upon general administration and collection charges. In Sind the figures show practically no change, large decreases in expenditure under the head of Public Health being counterbalanced by increases under other heads.

Important works.

4. In Surat a free dispensary has been presented by Dr. Burjorji Byramji at a cost of Rs. 23,300 and will be opened during the current year. The Ambli Falia Bridge at Godhra has been completed and opened to public use. The construction of a dispensary building at Nandurbár was the only work of importance carried out in the Central Division. In the Southern Division the water-supply of Athni and Mátherán was improved and the vegetable and fish markets at Bijápur and Kárwár completed. In Sind the Umarkot Municipality constructed a vegetable market and a school for girls was built at Sukkur.

Debt.

5. The total liabilities of the municipalities on account of loans stood at Rs. 43,95,156 compared with Rs. 50,25,765 for the last year. The Ahmedabad Municipality raised a loan of Rs. 46,500 and repaid Rs. 14,962 towards its loan liability. Surat, Bulsár and Bándra also repaid portions of their respective loans. Repayments in the Central Division totalled Rs. 1,01,061, and in the Southern Division Rs. 9,479. The Jalgaon Municipality drew the second instalment of Rs. 70,000 of the Rs. 1,40,000 loan for water-supply. In Sind Rs. 1,43,000 were repaid on account of loans of which Rs. 92,000 were paid by the Sukkur Municipality.

3.—Bombay Improvement Trust.

Progress of Schemes.

1. The total capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,46,722. Seventy properties were acquired at a cost of Rs. 8,08,887. The expenditure fell considerably short of the Budget Estimate owing to the small number of properties which it was found possible to acquire. Satisfactory progress was made in Scheme III (road from Back Bay to Elphinstone Bridge) and Scheme IV (Gowalia Tank Scheme), though considerable difficulty was found in the construction of the retaining walls below the Gibbs Road. The B. B. & C. I. Railway have made good progress with the bridge at Chowpati and its approaches. The roads on the Colába Reclamation were completed during the year with the exception of one lately designed, while in connection with the Mándvi-Kolivada Scheme a large area, forming part of the Bori Bunder Native Infantry Lines, was leased from the Military Authorities and the huts located on the Kennedy Sea Face removed there.

2. The six blocks containing 672 rooms at Chandanvádi were completed and 5 of the 6 blocks at Imámwáda were completed. The total number of persons provided for on the final completion of these latter works will amount to some 15,000. Chawl Construction.

3. The only scheme in progress was on the Agripáda Estate where the lines for 10 Native Officers and 50 men approached completion. The schemes for the European Officers' Quarters, the Connaught Road Estate and the Duncan Road Police Station were in abeyance owing to various difficulties. Police Accommodation.

4. Sixty-four plots were leased, bringing up the total to 253 plots with a rental of Rs. 4,07,310. Leasing of Plots.

5. The removal of the Government Mews and Executive Engineer's Stores from the Hornby Road Estate and the leasing of the plots was agreed to by Government. The triangular plot at the rear of the Frere Fletcher School was resumed and leased to the Board. The damages to the Kennedy Sea Face wall were made good. Sewerage work was completed on the Agripáda Estate and water mains laid on the greater part of it. Vested Lands.

7. Of the 70 properties acquired during the year, 11 were acquired by amicable settlement and 59 through the Courts, bringing the percentage of the latter cases to 34·18 per cent. Appeals to the Tribunal of Appeal rose from 126 to 131, of which 20 were decided in favour of the Board and 40 against it, while 48 were withdrawn, settled or transferred to apportionment references. Of the 4 appeals to the High Court, 2 have been dismissed with costs. Acquisition.

8. The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 13,91,840 and the expenditure to Rs. 14,47,922. A loan of Rs. 20 lákhs was raised in October, bringing the total of loans raised by the Board to 270 lákhs. The total capital expenditure of the Board up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,40,57,336 and the credit cash balance to Rs. 65,83,438. The credit balance of the Sinking Funds amounted to Rs. 4,21,655 at the close of the year. Finance.

11. Military (Volunteering).

1. Camps of exercise were held by the Bombay Light Horse, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Poona Volunteer Rifles, 1st and 2nd Battalions, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, 1st Battalion, B B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, and S. M. Railway Volunteers, the Sind Volunteer Rifles, the 2nd Battalion, Bengal-Nágpur Railway Volunteer Rifles, and the Nágpur Volunteer Rifles. Camps of exercise.

2. The total amount sanctioned as grants for camps of exercise and field days was Rs. 17,336, an increase of Rs. 436 upon the previous year. Grants.

3. A mounted infantry section of the Sind Volunteers was raised under sanction of Government. Additions.

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12. Marine.

For details *see* Annual Reports on Port Trusts for 1906-1907 and tables under XXXII.—Port Trusts—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

1.—Bombay.

1. The number or European seamen shipped was 2,477, a decrease of 123 upon the figures of the previous year. The number of deserters again rose from 35 to 45, a phenomenon which is ascribed to the growing irresponsibility among the low class of men who offer themselves as firemen. The number of those sent home distressed fell from 41 to 8: last year's figures were, however, abnormal. Subsistence was given to 11 only, compared with 27 last year. The number of deaths was 2 compared with 4 during the previous year. European seamen.

2. The number of Native seamen further decreased from 36,957 to 34,551 and the number discharged from 33,272 to 31,287. Deaths increased from 129 to 144. Native seamen.

3. The gross income increased from Rs. 72,857 to Rs. 75,289 and expenditure from Rs. 22,540 to Rs. 28,739. The net profit decreased from Rs. 50,316 to Rs. 46,550. Receipts and expenditure.

4. One Marine Court of Inquiry was held. No evidence could be obtained as to the cause of the loss, but it was found that the ship had left Calcutta 4½ inches overloaded. Marine Courts of Inquiry.

2.—Aden.

The number of European and Native seamen engaged were 77 and 2,983 compared with 65 and 1,364 in the previous year. The number discharged was 101 and 2,355 compared with 100 and 1,203 in the previous year. Receipts rose by 92 per cent. from Rs. 3,066 to Rs. 5,891. Shipping Office.

3.—Bombay Port Trust.

1. The revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 73,07,196, which is a record figure. The net result of the year's operations was a surplus of Rs. 10,41,870, of which Rs. 2,50,000 were transferred to the Fire Insurance Fund and the balance to the Reserve, raising the total of that fund to Rs. 50,26,297. Receipts and expenditure.

Imports and exports.

2. There was an increase in the imports of coal from 947,000 tons to 1,194,000 tons and in exports of manganese ore from 241,000 tons to 363,000 tons. The imports and exports of kerosine oil decreased from 28,998,000 gallons to 27,722,000 gallons and from 5,027,000 gallons to 3,430,000 gallons respectively while the exports of grain decreased from 421,000 tons to 215,000 tons. The wharfage receipts from imports improved from Rs. 19,30,000 to Rs. 19,95,000 while the export receipts declined from Rs. 14,05,000 to Rs. 13,76,000.

Number of vessels.

3. The number of vessels which entered the docks or were berthed at the harbour walls during the year was 1,476 with an aggregate tonnage of 2,690,406 compared with 1,500 vessels in 1905-1906 with an average tonnage of 2,629,078. The dry-dock earnings declined from Rs. 1,81,000 to Rs. 1,62,000, the number of vessels docked being 166 compared with 203 in the previous year.

Receipts of Port Department.

4. Under Port Department the receipts aggregated Rs. 2,78,000, an increase of Rs. 16,000 on last year. The total tonnage which entered the Port was 4,147,963 tons. The number of steamers entered was 2,634 with an aggregate tonnage of 3,357,786 compared with 2,670 with aggregate tonnage of 3,242,512 in 1905-1906.

Loan and capital expenditure.

5. The total revenue expenditure amounted to Rs. 62,65,326. The expenditure on capital works amounted to Rs. 33,06,113, of which 22½ lákhs were spent upon the new dock works and 10 lákhs on the new works—ordinary. Two debenture loans aggregating Rs. 21 lákhs were raised, one of Rs. 15 lákhs having a currency for 60 years and the other of Rs. 6 lákhs for 30 years. The total debt of the Board at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6,67,30,637.

Invested funds.

6. There was an increase of over Rs. 16 lákhs, the total amounting Rs. 1,10,39,900.

4.—Karachi Port Trust.

Receipts and expenditure.

1. Receipts and expenditure increased from Rs. 23,78,973 to Rs. 28,42,785 and from Rs. 19,06,287 to Rs. 19,41,798 respectively. The results are fully up to the average of previous years, the decrease in the export of wheat being made up by the enormously increased import trade.

Works.

2. The expenditure in the Engineering Branch was Rs. 19 lákhs compared with Rs. 20½ lákhs in the previous year. The quantity dredged during the year was 1,036,285 tons compared with 1,017,025 tons in the previous year. Twenty-nine steamers drawing over 26 feet were berthed and left the Port.

5.—Aden Port Trust.

Financial results.

1. Receipts rose from Rs. 4,23,486 to Rs. 4,39,995 and expenditure from Rs. 4,02,084 to Rs. 4,08,550.

Dredging operations.

2. The Port Engineer's expenditure amounted to Rs. 89,722 compared with Rs. 95,667 for the previous year. The amount of work done decreased by over 50 per cent., 244,450 tons of spoil being removed compared with 492,000 tons in 1905-1906. The decrease is due to the stoppage of work which occurred owing to a collision between the Dredger and M. M. S. S. "Kantara" and the consequent disablement of the former.

Shipping.

3. The number of vessels that entered the Port exclusive of Government vessels was 2,848 and their tonnage 3,174,524 compared with 3,038 vessels with a tonnage of 3,025,948 for the previous year.

6.—Indus Conservancy Department.

General.

1. Orders abolishing and closing the conservancy Fund were issued by Government in April 1907. This will therefore be the last report on the working of the conservancy department.

Conservancy.

2. The snagging operations, which extended from Kashmor to Keti Bandar, were carried out by the Assistant Engineer and Deputy Conservator and Registrar. In all 36 snags were removed.

Course of the river.

3. A slight scour at the mouth of the Uchito was the only change which took place in the course of the river.

Finance.

4. Owing to the abolition of registry fees the total receipts for the year amounted to only Rs. 82 compared with Rs. 16,280 in the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,473 against Rs. 19,306 in 1905-1906.

13. Co-operative Credit Societies.

For full details *see* Annual Report on the Working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act for 1906-1907.

Tour.

1. The Registrar visited all the districts possessing Co-operative Societies and all the Societies except 6.

Registration.

2. During the year 39 new Societies were registered, of which 10 were Urban and 29 Rural. The total number is now 69, compared with 30 last year.

Working of Societies.

3. The Northern Division possesses 24 Societies, of which Ahmedabad claims 11, the Central Division has 12, the Southern Division 28, of which Dhárwár claims 13 and Belgaum 9, Sind possesses 2, and Bombay City 3. The total capital of Rural Societies is in round figures Rs. 87,000 and of Urban Rs. 71,000, in all Rs. 1,58,000. The maximum and minimum are Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 450 for Rural and Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 1,200 for Urban. Deposits and Government loans total Rs. 39,557 and Rs. 28,025 for Rural and Rs. 19,420 and Rs. 18,050 for Urban Societies. The total number of loans made was 2,824. The average amount was Rs. 39, and the average period 8 months. Rates of interest vary from 12½ per cent. to 6¼ per cent.

Working of the Act.

4. The only change has been the alteration of the official year from April 1st—March 31st to July 1st—June 30th.

Honorary Organiser.

5. The same three gentlemen as last year did excellent work as Honorary Organisers.

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CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

For—

POWER INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFTS

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902, PART II, PAGES 118-124.

1. Agriculture.

For details *see* Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1906-1907 and Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1906-1907, also Tables 3, 4 and 10 appended to the Agricultural Statistics of British India.

1.—Area of Available Statistics.

The increase in the reporting area amounted to 44,500 acres in the Presidency Proper owing to additional statistics submitted for 16½ new villages—9 in Násik in consequence of survey settlement, 5 in Ratnágiri which were hitherto non-reporting villages, 1 in Poona (alienated village made khálsa) and 1½ in East Khándesh on account of territorial changes. In Sind there were no changes.

2.—Cropped Areas.

Area under cultivation.

1. In the Presidency Proper the gross and net cropped areas increased by 9 per cent. while the area cropped more than once showed an expansion of 43 per cent., a clear indication of the favourable nature of the season. In Sind the areas under these three heads increased by 10 per cent. owing to favourable inundations. The net cropped area showed a rise in every district, with the exception of Broach, notably in the Deccan and Karnátak.

Crops.

2. In the Presidency Proper the gross area cropped was 2½ crores of acres, an increase of over 21½ lákhs on the figures of last year, the area under food crops increasing by 17⅓ lákhs. The area under jowári decreased by nearly 10 lákhs of acres, but there were increases under all other kinds of food crops amounting to 15 lákhs of acres in the case of bájri, 3 lákhs in that of wheat, 2½ lákhs in the case of tur, and 1 lákh in that of gram. The decrease under jowári is due to the extended cultivation of bájri owing to the favourable rains, an extension which ranged from an increase over normal of 48,000 acres in Gujarát to over ten lákhs in the Deccan. The area under wheat increased in area by 32 per cent., but is still 20 per cent. below normal. In Sind, however, the area was 27 per cent. over normal. The area under paddy cultivation was only 2 per cent. above that of last year, but 15 per cent. over the average, the recovery being particularly noticeable in Sholápur, Ahmedabad, Surat, Thána and Násik. Sholápur, Bijápur and Ahmednagar chiefly account for the increase under tur. Of the non-food crops oil-seeds increased in the Presidency Proper by 108,000 acres or 9 per cent. and in Sind by 162,000 acres or 50 per cent. over the figures of last year. The area under sesame alone increased by 75,000 acres in the Presidency Proper. The cotton area increased by 223,000 acres or 6 per cent. in the Presidency Proper and decreased by 11 per cent. in Sind, though the increases over normal are 32·7 and 38 per cent. respectively.

Irrigation.

3. The irrigated area was 671,000 acres and 2·8 per cent. of the net area cropped, the normal being about 8 lákhs of acres. Last year the figures were 643,000 acres and 2·9 per cent. respectively. In Sind the proportion fell again from 89 per cent. to 84 per cent., though the actual irrigated area expanded by 4·9 per cent. The area under wells in the Presidency Proper decreased from 432,000 to 419,000 acres, a decrease due to the heavy winter rains in North Gujarát and the Karnátak: that under tanks increased from 35,000 to 66,000 acres: while in Sind there was increase from 3,213,000 to 3,342,000 acres under Government canals. Of crops irrigated in the Presidency Proper the areas under rice and wheat increased by 31,000 and 28,000 acres respectively: that under sugarcane declined by 7,000 acres.

Water-supply.

4. In spite of the decreased area under well irrigation, the number of pakka wells for irrigation increased from 150,596 to 152,453: there was, however, a decrease in the number of kacha wells from 96,765 to 95,084. It is, however, possible that the increase in the first case is due to more correct registration. Other wells numbered 99,335 pakka and 45,351 kácha against 95,958 and 44,679 for last year. Increases in the number of wells occurred in Khándesh, Násik, Sátára and in 3 districts of Gujarát while decreases took place chiefly in North Gujarát, Poona, Sholápur and Bijápur. Pakka and kacha tanks decreased by 18 and 292 respectively.

3.—Crop Experiments.

In the Presidency proper the programme of experiments laid down was carried out generally throughout. In all 118 experiments have been reported from the Presidency proper during the year 1906-1907—28 from Gujarát, 36 from the Deccan, 24 from the Karnátak, and 30 from the Konkan. Of the experiments submitted 17 are on wheat, 14 on jowári, 24 on rice, 6 on bájri, 5 on rági, 8 on other cereals, 2 on tuver, 10 on gram, 7 on other pulses, 4 on groundnut, 5 on sesame and other oil-seeds, 7 on cotton, 3 on potato and other garden crops, and 6 on sugarcane.

Twenty-five experiments have been reported from Sind—9 from Lárákna, 7 from Karáchi, 4 each from Hyderabad and Sukkur, and 1 from the Upper Sind Frontier. Of the tests sent up 9 are on wheat, 4 on jowári, 3 on bájri, 4 on rice, 2 on jambho, and 1 each on barley, rapeseed and gram.

4.—Agricultural Experiments.

The work of experiment and demonstration was carried on at all the Government farms and stations during the year under report. The Poona Farm was made into a purely experimental station, the Dairy being separated from it. The season was on the whole good compared with those of the past few years and comparatively reliable results were obtained from the experiments undertaken, the principal of which are detailed below.

Cotton.

Cotton breeding.

1. Work was continued on the Surat, Nadiád, Dhárwár, Dhulia and Mirpurkhás stations. Practical results have now been obtained in the production of an improved variety for the Surtee-Broach tract, three crosses having been found to maintain their superiority over the local variety for 3 years without variation. It is calculated that a general improvement of 10 to 12 per cent. in the cotton of the Surtee-Broach tract is now merely a question of time and the necessary amount of seed. All the crosses at Dhárwár in which American figured as a parent have proved disappointing. Attempts to improve the indigenous (Kumpta) variety by selection and crossing were also carried on. Selection alone appears to promise well. The crosses at Dhulia are disappointing so far, but further trials are to be made.

Distribution of selected seed.

2. Some 30 tons of the Lalio variety were distributed in the Ahmedabad District. In certain parts of the Dhárwár District that are favoured with early rains the demand for Broach cotton is considerable, though the ginning outturn is less than that of the local variety. Some 800 lbs. were distributed. The result of the distribution of Broach cotton for irrigation in some villages of the Deccan was not satisfactory as the cultivators failed to carry out the instructions given.

Investigation of Khándesh cotton.

3. This work is necessarily confined to the Dhulia Station. Experiments were begun during the year under report upon 6 varieties of local cotton. It is impossible to draw any certain conclusions from the results at present.

Egyptian cotton.

4. Fifty tons of fresh Egyptian seed were purchased and distributed in Thar and Párkar. The total area sown was 5,100 acres. The crop was attacked by boll-worm and the result was unsatisfactory. Experiments at Mirpurkhás shew that the Metaffifi variety is superior to the Abbassi for Sind.

Sugarcane.

Experiments were made with various manures at Poona, Bárámati and Mirpurkhás. The results shew the utility of amonium sulphate, sulphate of potash, superphosphate, nitrate of soda and crude nitrate as artificial manures.

Rice.

The experiments in connection with Ráb cultivation were continued at Lonáula, but the results are unreliable as the site is unsuitable.

Potatoes.

This crop is chiefly grown in the Deccan districts. The area under cultivation is small, but the outturn is so valuable that experiments are being tried at Dhárwár with French and other varieties, with a view to obtaining a drier potato with better keeping qualities than that grown at present.

Food Grains and Oil-seeds.

As extra establishment for dealing with these crops was only sanctioned last year; all that has been done so far is the collection of information dealing with the status of the various crops. The crops to be manipulated include Wheat, Jowár, Bájri, Til, Tur and Groundnut.

Groundnut.

Practically all the varieties known were cultivated at Dhárwár and Surat. The Tikka disease attacked all the varieties, but the Mozambique variety showed signs of promise. 15 tons of seed were distributed to cultivators.

Rubber.

Experiments have been made on 6 varieties of rubber trees at the Ganeshkhind and Bassein Botanical Stations. In the result the only variety which has been found likely to prove profitable is Ceara. Samples analysed by the Director of the Imperial Institute have been valued at 3*s.* 6*d.* per pound. The tree in question grows readily throughout India.

Manures.

The investigations into the role played by manures have been concluded during the year under report and have led to the important conclusion that the exhausting effects of crops upon a soil is due not to the exhaustion by the crops of the food inherent in the soil, but to the excretion by the plant of an alkaloid substance extremely toxic to growing plants. This conclusion is expected to lead to important results.

Diseases.

The Wilt disease in Tur and the Tikka disease of groundnut were investigated at Poona. As a result the conclusion is arrived at that the only practical method of dealing with these diseases is the breeding of resistant strains.

5.—Advances to Cultivators.

The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act in each of the Districts of the Presidency during the past two years are shown in the following statement :—

Districts.	1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	For purchase of seed and cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.	For purchase of seed and cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,53,748	40,220	33,295	8,530
Kaira	1,22,771	17,984	60,847	6,935
Panch Mahâls				
Broach	1,29,604	318	17,941	383
Surat	7,108	4,078	18,210	6,100
Thâna	36,991	18,480	54,026	9,530
Násik	52,866	34,206	62,067	24,118
Khándesh	46,608	12,977	42,148	19,115
Ahmednagar	85,030	76,826	3,68,389	61,531
Poona	50,805	1,14,543	1,87,569	1,33,925
Sholápur	66,132	1,11,633	3,54,219	64,874
Sátára	1,39,683	69,935	1,41,381	93,817
Belgaum	34,156	17,257	87,397	71,445
Dhárwár	1,26,625	1,01,031	1,69,064	1,09,354
Bijápur	37,467	1,37,548	1,58,603	2,37,955
Ratnágiri	11,765	975	23,375	475
Kánara	37,872	4,600	39,705	2,100
Kolába	8,119	3,900	9,967	1,528
Karáchi	25,683	19,695	29,341	21,030
Hyderabad	1,42,407	1,54,144	1,59,965	1,29,043
Thar and Párkar				
Sukkur	43,848	1,21,091	32,303	86,154
Upper Sind Frontier				
Lárkhána	77,016	1,46,689	73,120	68,814
Total ...	14,46,304	12,08,190	21,22,932	11,56,756

The figures show an exceedingly large increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the advances given under Act XII of 1884 and a slight falling off in those granted under Act XIX of 1883. Striking decreases under Act XII of 1884 in the Gujarát districts are more than counterbalanced by the extraordinary increases in the districts of Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijápur and Sholápur. The largeness of the amounts advanced under Act XII of 1884 is due to the requirements of cultivators hit by the severe scarcity of 1905-1906. There are no abnormal fluctuations elsewhere, but there is a general decline in the figures for the Sind districts with the exception of Karáchi and Hyderabad.

6.—Agricultural Stock.

Full statistics of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock were given in last year's report. Rinderpest made its appearance in every part of the Presidency except Broach and Ratnágiri and carried off over 25,000 cattle. With this exception the condition of the cattle was on the whole good.

7.—Breeding Operations.

Bovines.

1. There are no stock bulls the property of Government in the Presidency. The Ahmedabad Local Board, however, maintains 9 stud bulls and Surat and Ahmednagar one each, but no returns are available.

An interesting scheme to provide stock bulls to villages by aid of tagávi has been started in Ahmednagar.

2. The Northcote Cattle Farm at Chhárodi has been managed during the year by the Superintendent on behalf of the Gujarát Cattle Preservation Society. The Association have now, however, proposed to hand the Farm over to Government. Rs. 8,580 were realized by the sale of animals, an increase of over Rs. 6,000 on last year. The animals on the Farm were valued at Rs. 10,689 at the close of the year, their total number being 255 as compared with 559 last year. Bull-rearing and breeding farms and depôts.

3. The number of stallions remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 6 horse and 12 pony stallions. Two Arabs and one Kathi were purchased during the year, while 2 ponies died. The number of mares covered rose from 571 to 629. The cost of feed, keep, etc., of Government stallions rose from an average of Rs. 404 per annum to Rs. 446, or Rs. 3-8-0 per month, due to the higher price of fodder. Horse-breeding.

Fairs and Shows.

1. There were no horse shows held during the year, that at Ahmedabad being abandoned on account of plague. Horse Shows.

2. Four cattle shows were held during the year at Mhaswad, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Surat, the Ahmedabad Show being abandoned on account of plague. At Mhaswad the entries increased from 231 to 350. Rs. 700 were awarded in prizes. The Sholápur Show is gaining in popularity, the entries rising from 49 to 141. These two shows are held in connection with the Nágoba and Sholápur Cattle Fairs. At Ahmednagar and Surat the entries were 327 and 117 respectively, and the prize money Rs. 675 and Rs. 425. Cattle Fairs and Shows.

2. Weather and Crops.

1.—Meteorological Department of Western India.

1. The number of observatories remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 7 second and 17 third class. Number of observatories.

2. Breaks in observations occurred only at Karáchi and Jámnagar. The publication of the Daily Weather Report and Chart was continued as usual. The number of reporting stations was 58. The crop and weather telegrams were printed on Mondays and Tuesdays during the period from July to February. 947 vessels arrived in port. 1,652 comparisons of barometers were made and 11,748 days' logs copied. From January 17th, 1907, the corrected reading of the barometer at 8 a. m. local time was published in the Bombay dailies with a view to enable officers of vessels to correct their instruments. Observations.

2.—Note on the Weather in the Bombay Presidency for 1906-1907.

1. The most noticeable feature was the fairly general distribution of the rains during the monsoon period, the fall being from 2 to 18 per cent. above normal in all districts except the Konkan and West Deccan where it was from 11 to 16 per cent. in defect. Noticeable features.

2. The monsoon broke on the 12th June on the Konkan Coast with less than its usual force. During this month, however, the rainfall in Gujarát, North Deccan, Sahyádri Range and East Deccan was 43, 37, 5 and 9 per cent. in excess of normal, while in the Konkan and West Deccan it was some 28 to 17 per cent. in defect. The heavy rain continued through July, the excess varying from 2 to 46 per cent.: the West Deccan, however, was 15 per cent. in defect. During August two depressions caused heavy rain in Gujarát, while in the North and South Deccan districts there was 30 and 27 per cent. excess respectively. The Sahyádri Range, East Deccan and the Konkan showed a deficiency of 36, 19 and 8 per cent. respectively. Five depressions occurred in September, of which the second and third gave widespread rain over nearly the whole Presidency, except in the North Deccan where the deficiency amounted to 60 per cent., in the Konkan 38 per cent. and in the East and West Deccan districts from 15 to 8 per cent. Monsoon.

The total result shows an excess of from 2 to 18 per cent. in excess of normal in all districts except in the Konkan and West Deccan where the defect ranged from 11 to 16 per cent.

3.—Note on the Weather at Bombay in 1906-1907.

The South-West monsoon rains appeared to commence regularly from the 6th June and ended on the 28th September. The total fall for the year amounted to 56·42 inches only, being 18·74 below the normal of 24 years, 1873-1896. June received a fall of 13·20 inches, July 18·10, August 20·91, and September 3·94 against the respective averages of 20·16, 25·34, 14·21 and 11·65 inches. There was an abnormal fall of 0·27 inch in February. Rainfall.

*2. The mean temperature for the year under report was 79·9°, being 0·5° above the normal of 24 years. The mean temperature of all the months during the year was within 2° of the normal of the season. The highest mean daily temperature was 86·9° on the 5th June and the lowest 70·2° on the 1st February. The absolute maximum and minimum temperatures as recorded by the maximum and minimum thermometers were 94·0° and 63·3° respectively, the maximum being recorded on the 23rd October and the minimum on the 1st February. Temperature.

*Owing to breakage of the Dry-bulb thermograph thermometer all temperature means are corrected to the mean of 24 hours from the mean of 5 observations during the day.

Wind.

3. The mean hourly velocity of the wind for the year was 9·5 miles compared with 11·8 miles, the average of 24 years. The greatest mean hourly velocity in one day was 22·1 miles on the 22nd July and the least was 3·7 miles on the 2nd November. The greatest hourly velocity during the year was 30 miles and was recorded on the 27th August between 3 and 4 hours, while the velocity of a single gust of wind as recorded by the Dines's Anemometer reached as much as 49 miles per hour (equal to 71 miles per hour of Beckley's) on the 8th June between 19 and 20 hours.

4.—Colaba Observatory.

The usual seismological and astronomical observations were continued during the year; the Bombay Magnetic Record has been discontinued from 31st March 1906 and transferred to Alibág. The seismograph registered 59 earthquakes, 3 of which were very large disturbances.

5.—The Maharaja Takhtasingji Observatory, Poona.

Owing to defects in the parabolic mirror the new focal plane spectograph has not yet been adjusted. Proposals for improving the solar spectroscopic apparatus were submitted for approval to Sir Norman Lockyer in June 1905: his final approval was given in March of this year and definite proposals are to be submitted to Government shortly. The usual spectroscopic observations were forwarded to Sir Norman Lockyer. The observatory has agreed provisionally to participate in the scheme of the International Union of Solar Research for co-operation in this work.

6.—Season and Crops.

Statement I.

The following table shows the distribution of the rainfall at the various head-quarters stations in the Presidency proper:—

No.	District Head-Quarter Station.	Kharif Rains (1st June to 30th September).				Rabi Rains (1st October to 28th February).				Hot Weather Rains (1st March to 31st May).				Total.			
		Average.		1906.		Average.		1906-1907.		Average.		1906-1907.		Average.		1906-1907.	
		Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	Deccan.																
1	Dhulia	21·10	30	21·51	36	2·16	5	0·63	3	0·48	1	0·47	1	23·74	36	22·16	40
2	Jalgaon	28·33	42	31·52	39	2·41	3	1·63	5	0·78	1	1·27	4	31·57	46	34·42	48
3	Násik	24·39	44	20·00	40	3·35	2	2·09	4	1·02	1	1·11	4	28·76	47	23·20	48
4	Ahmednagar	19·24	29	18·93	31	3·62	3	2·91	6	1·32	3	1·96	6	24·18	40	23·80	43
5	Poona	22·32	37	17·48	31	6·98	3	1·04	4	1·57	4	2·95	9	30·87	49	21·47	44
6	Sholápur	22·23	31	16·46	26	4·66	7	1·37	5	2·22	4	3·95	5	29·16	42	21·78	36
7	Sátára	30·08	55	30·10	57	6·14	9	2·93	6	3·15	6	2·44	8	39·37	70	35·47	71
8	Hilly Deccan Tract ...	63·53	66	51·07	76	4·33	5	1·93	4	1·68	3	2·83	5	69·54	74	55·33	85
	Karnátak.																
9	Belgaum	38·87	62	33·66	52	7·59	12	8·00	11	5·84	9	3·20	7	52·30	83	44·86	70
10	Bijápur	16·41	26	20·15	31	6·02	10	3·80	8	2·69	6	5·22	7	25·12	42	29·17	46
11	Dhárwár	19·60	45	24·67	48	7·26	12	9·33	17	6·51	10	3·09	4	33·37	67	37·64	69
12	Hilly Karnátak Tract ...	60·54	65	44·17	59	6·32	8	7·45	12	3·85	7	3·93	7	70·71	80	55·55	78
	Konkan.																
13	Kárwár	115·25	90	96·97	84	6·78	11	3·67	7	4·47	4	2·28	5	126·50	105	102·92	96
14	Ratnágiri	95·94	85	90·79	75	5·31	6	0·77	2	1·76	1	0·13	1	103·01	92	91·69	78
15	Alibág	85·04	78	65·70	80	3·02	4	0·14	1	1·07	1	0·07	..	89·13	83	65·91	81
16	Thána	98·55	86	83·23	84	3·58	5	1·19	1	2·13	1	0·28	1	104·21	92	84·70	86
	Gujarát.																
17	Surat	36·03	44	29·27	52	2·37	3	0·20	1	0·16	...	0·05	...	38·56	47	29·32	53
18	Broach	41·46	41	42·29	50	1·62	3	0·65	...	0·13	...	0·02	...	43·21	44	42·36	50
19	Kaira	31·34	39	31·77	40	0·75	2	1·79	5	0·12	...	0·12	...	32·21	41	33·68	45
20	Godhra	39·36	43	47·64	44	1·05	3	0·12	1	0·23	1	...	...	40·64	47	47·76	45
21	Ahmedabad	31·79	35	34·82	38	0·93	2	0·81	3	0·17	...	...	...	32·89	37	35·63	41
	Sind.																
22	Karáchi	5·55	6	5·53	8	0·95	2	2·39	5	0·55	1	0·18	...	7·05	9	8·10	13
23	Hyderabad	4·20	7	4·92	6	0·36	2	1·23	3	0·38	1	0·47	2	4·94	10	6·62	11
24	Lárkána	1·80	5	2·30	6	0·36	3	0·92	4	0·53	1	1·20	1	2·69	9	4·42	11
25	Sukkur	1·43	4	3·44	3	0·49	3	0·56	2	0·63	1	0·63	2	2·55	8	4·63	7
26	Umarkot	4·18	9	7·32	13	0·19	1	1·13	2	0·38	1	0·14	...	4·75	11	8·64	15
27	Jacobabad	2·01	4	1·25	3	0·49	3	0·75	3	0·62	1	0·40	2	3·12	8	2·40	8

7.—Outturn of Crops.

The following table gives the average outturn of the principal crops by percentage (100 denoting a normal crop). It is prepared from the reported anna valuation of outturn reported from each district on the basis of twelve annas representing an average crop :—

Estimated outturn of Kharif and Rabi Crops in parts of 100 (100 denoting a normal crop) for the year 1906-1907.

District.	Kharif.											Rabi.						Perennial sugarcane.
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Kodra.	Ragi.	Vari.	Tur.	Udid, mug and math.	Sesame.	Cotton. Early.	Cotton. Late.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.	Tobacco.	Linseed.	Rape and mustard.	
1. Ahmedabad ...	83	83	83	67	83	83	50	50	83	...	75	83	75	75	...	67	...	...
2. Kaira ...	67	67	100	100	100	100	108	108	67	...	67	67	67	67	67	67	...	...
3. Panch Mahális ...	67*	50	75	58	67	...	67	67	67	...	67	33	67	50	...	67	67	...
4. Broach ...	...	75	75	92	75	75	58	58	67	...	92	75	75	58	...	...	...	...
5. Surat ...	83	83	100	92	100	...	67	67	67	...	92	83	83	...	...	...	...	92
6. West Khándesh ...	75	92	50	67	75	75	42	42	83	83	...	75	75	67	...	33	...	...
7. East Khándesh ...	67	83	50	...	...	...	42	42	67	67	...	67	67	67	...	75	...	...
8. Násik ...	50	67	67	...	58	50	33	50	67	50	...	42	50	50	...	33	...	...
9. Ahmednagar ...	33	58	50	17	33	33	25	33	58	58	...	33	33	33	...	33	...	...
10. Poona ...	67	75	67	17	58	50	33	50	50	67	...	50	42	42	...	33	...	83
11. Sholápur ...	50	75	42	33	33	42	42	42	50	67	...	50	50	42	...	33	...	83
12 Sátára ...	75	83	58	33	67	58	58	50	50	58	...	75	58	58	75	33	...	75
13. Belgaum ...	75	67	67	...	67	75	50	50	67	...	67	67	50	58	67	58	...	67
14. Bijápur ...	67	67	25	33	42	58	42	42	67	...	67	50	50	42	...	50	...	...
15. Dhárwár ...	83	58	58	...	67	75	42	42	50	...	92	...	50	50	...	58	...	...
16. Thána ...	92	33	92	75	83	75	75	75	58	...	...	...	92	75	...	...	...	75
17. Kolába ...	...	...	92	67	83	75	67	58	92	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...
18. Ratnagiri ...	...	...	75	75	75	67	58	58	83	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...
19. Kánara ...	...	...	75	...	67	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
20. Karáchi ...	58	67	58	...	67	67	...	...	67	...	58	...	50	58	...	...	58	...
21. Hyderabad ...	67	83	75	...	...	...	...	75	50	...	83	...	42	67	...	...	67	...
22. Sukkur ...	75	67	75	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	58	...	67	50	67	...	67	67
23. Lárkána ...	75	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	75	...	58	67	67	...	75	58
24. Upper Sind Frontier.	75	83	75	...	...	...	...	75	58	...	75	...	75	67	...	83	75	...
25. Thar and Párkar ...	58	75	67	...	...	...	...	67	25	...	75	...	33	...	...	67	67	...

*Maize.

8.—Locusts.

Locusts gave little trouble. They appeared in parts of Sholápur, Bijápur and Dhárwár in June 1906, but caused no damage. In October they made their appearance in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Sátára, slightly damaging the crops in places. Grasshoppers appeared in parts of Broach and caused slight damage to rabi jowári and wheat. Towards the close of the year locusts appeared in parts of Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár, causing damage to garden crops in a few places in the first two districts.

9.—Prices.

The season of the year under report was a more favourable one than that of the previous year with the result of a fall in the price of the staple food-crops. In the case of jowári and bájri there was a general increase in all districts of 2 seers per rupee. Even so, however, the prices are higher than the normal in Gujarát, the Deccan and the Karnátak by 1, 4, and 5·5 seers in the case of jowári and in the Deccan and Karnátak by 1 and 6 seers in the case of bájri. Though the rice harvest was generally good, prices ruled higher than those of last year, due partly to the restricted imports of Burma rice. Wheat also showed a rise in price though the crop fared well in Gujarát and fairly well in Sind : in the Deccan and Karnátak, however, the season was not so favourable. The price of jágri ruled lower, while that of tobacco was steady. The outturn of cotton increased from 12¼ lákhs of bales to 19⅓ lákhs or about 54 per cent. on last year and 94 per cent. on the average of the preceding ten years. The prices obtained showed a drop of 1·5 per cent. in Broach, 3 per cent. in Dhárwár and 10·7 per cent. in Khándesh due to a better season and a restricted demand from the East.

Wages.

The favourable character of the season produced its natural effect in a large rise in wages in various districts. This increase was general in Gujarát with the exception of Broach. In the Deccan wages did not rise except in Sholápur, but the rate remained at the high figure of the previous year. In the Konkan the rate of wages was unchanged, but there was a general rise in prices Of the Karnátak districts Bijápur and Belgaum report a slight fall, but in Dhárwár there was an increase in the rate of over 50 per cent. In Sind an universal rise in wages was accompanied by a fall in prices. The chief causes of the increase in Gujarát are the shortage of agricultural labour due to the famine and to a small extent the demand from the mills, extended cultivation owing to the good season, and the taking up of land by petty cultivators who previously worked as labourers. The same causes operated more or less extensively in the Deccan. In the Konkan the demand for labour was smaller and the supply larger. Of the Karnátak districts the rate of wages is naturally influenced in Dhárwár by the presence of the gold mining industry. In Sind fever epidemics lessened the supply of labour, while the demand was increased by the good season and the exodus of Márwári labourers to Rájputána.

3. Horticulture.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

Bombay Municipal Gardens.

1. Nine public gardens were maintained during the year by the Municipality. Botanical and horticultural improvements were continued. The number of visitors was 1,811,778 compared with 1,686,707. This number is the highest yet recorded.

The Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona.

2. The total expenditure upon the two gardens amounted to Rs. 20,290, and the cash receipts to Rs. 22,784, giving a surplus of Rs. 2,494. The rainfall was 10 inches below the average and unseasonable. The only plants that throve were weeds. However, the usual rainy season and cold weather annuals were grown more or less successfully in the Empress Gardens, and the total revenue from flowers was Rs. 4,749, or Rs. 500 more than in the previous year. The seeds supplied by English firms proved unsatisfactory and they are to be obtained from Germany in future. The income from the sale of plants amounted to Rs. 8,348, an increase of Rs. 1,751 upon the previous year. Work in the fruit orchard was hampered by the growth of weeds. The vineyards were attacked by diseases and yielded no fruit. The vegetable garden gave a fair outturn. The trees and plants in the experimental section progressed fairly well in spite of adverse conditions. The absence of a band (combined with the heavy rates paid for water) accounts for the falling off in income at the Bund Gardens.

The Ganeshkhind and Bassein Botanical Gardens.

3. Information concerning these gardens will be included in future under the head of "Agricultural Experiments" to which it more properly belongs.

4. Forests.

1.—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

Area.

1. The area of reserved forest decreased by 481 acres only and that of protected forest increased by 62 square miles and 150 acres. The decrease is due to correction of boundaries according to the sanctioned demarcation scheme, while the increase is caused mainly in Kolába by the addition of wooded waste lands outside reserved forest for the woodland scheme sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1963 of 23rd February 1907, Revenue Department. The figures of last year for the Kolába Division are therefore included in those of this circle in comparing the returns for this and last year.

Boundaries.

2. Boundaries were demarcated along a length of 12¾ miles by cairns. One hundred and eight earthen mounds were replaced by tie-bars and some 200 new tie-bars were prepared in Mándvi of the Surat Division for replacing earthen mounds. Repairs were made to existing boundary marks. Six hundred and eighty-nine cairns were erected in the Kolába Division. The total cost of boundary demarcation amounted to Rs. 1,964.

Working Plans.

3. The Revised Working Plan for the Hálol forest of the Panch Mahál Division has already been submitted to Government for sanction; another for Kolába is in course of submission. The Mándvi plan duly countersigned by the Collector, Commissioner and the Superintendent, Working Plans, is in press and will be submitted as soon as the printed copies are received. Coupes to the number of 273 with an area of 14,627 acres were laid out in Thána at a cost of Rs. 534 by the Working Plans Surveyors.

Forest offences.

4. Prosecutions rose from 502 to 696 (including cases pending from last year). Out of the total number 408 cases appertain to Kolába. The percentage of convictions rose from 88·4 to 90·5. In 2,239 compounded cases (including pending) Rs. 7,322 were recovered as compensation. The number of cattle impounded increased from 18,141 to 18,764.

Forest fires.

5. The area protected against fires increased from 942,508 to 1,275,668 acres. The cost of fire protection amounted to Rs. 18,347 compared with Rs. 15,865 in the previous year.

Free grants.

6. Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 2,721 were made, those of the previous year amounting to Rs. 13,145, due to the grants made to the people of Ahmedabad whose houses were destroyed by the floods.

Plantation and natural reproduction.

7. Special works for the artificial reproduction of rubber plantation were undertaken in South Thána. A large number of plants of indigenous kinds reared in the Godhra (Panch Mahál), Delwáda, Welwach (Surát) and Alman (Central Thána) nurseries were also transplanted into the forest of several Divisions. Natural reproduction from coppice shoots and seed was generally good in all the Divisions of the Northern Circle. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 5,687.

Communications and Buildings.

8. A sum of Rs. 2,385 was spent on roads, Rs. 9,176 on buildings, and Rs. 1,600 on wells. Out of the above 3 items, Rs. 6,000 were spent in the Dangs of the Surat Division. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 13,161 compared with Rs. 48,360 during the previous year.

Financial results.

9. Receipts rose from Rs. 8,07,130 to Rs. 10,48,482, whereas the expenditure decreased from Rs. 5,22,776 to Rs. 5,09,869, showing a net surplus of Rs. 5,38,613, or Rs. 2,54,259 more than that of last year.

2.—Central Circle.

1. A net increase of 6 square miles and 96 acres was made to the Reserved Forest area, while the Leased and Protected Forest areas remained as they were last year. Nearly 9 square miles of proposed forests notified under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act were awaiting final settlement at the end of the year. Area.

2. Special boundary marks, such as cairns, cut stones, etc., were put up along 142 linear miles at a cost of Rs. 1,194, the corresponding figures for last year being 227 miles and Rs. 1,892. Boundaries.

3. A Provisional Working Plan for the Jámner, Bhusával and Edlábád Ranges of the East Khándesh Division, comprising an area of 3 square miles, was sanctioned by Government during the year. A Working Plan for the fuel supply of the Khandála and Lonávla Sanitaria has been submitted to Government for sanction. The Jámner Teak Working Plan was in the press, while those for the Mahábleshwar Plateau Forests and for certain Kurans round Poona have been sent back to the compilers for revision. The field establishment demarcated on the ground 427 compartments of an aggregate area of 46,962 acres, while 1,062 cairns, 2,633 earthen mounds, and 42,999 intermediate stones were erected and 909 old coupe marks were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 1,806. Working Plans.

4. The Controlling Staff was increased by two Assistant Conservators. The scale of pay of Deputy and Assistant Conservators generally has been revised by the Secretary of State for India. One temporary Ranger, 4th Grade, has been added to the Subordinate Executive Staff. The year's cost amounts to Rs. 3,75,441 compared with Rs. 3,48,701 of last year. Staff of Office Establishments.

5. Including arrears (213), prosecutions numbered 1,065. Of these 89 remained to be tried at the end of the year. Eight hundred and eighty-four cases involving 2,067 persons were successful, and 92 cases with 246 offenders failed. The percentage of convictions stood at 90·5 for this year, last year's percentage being 87·3. Including 5 cases disposed of by Revenue Officers, there were 10,530 cases dealt with under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act compared with 10,362 of the year before. The amount of compensation accepted was Rs. 18,939. Impoundings amounted to 177,998, a decrease of 1,635 from last year. Among the numbers impounded there were 65,390 sheep and 29,917 goats. Forest offences.

6. 14·7 per cent. or 567,668 acres of the forest area in charge of the Department were burnt compared with 390,070 acres or 11·7 per cent. of the year before. Forest fires.

7. Natural reproduction from seed in the Sátpudás of East and West Khándesh, owing to the extensive forest fires and to tall grass on burnt areas, is generally poor. In the evergreen region along the Sahyádris regeneration is assured, in places where brushwood and grass is prohibited from being cut for ráb. In the semi-evergreen and deciduous forests it is not so satisfactory as might be expected, mainly because of want of efficient protection in the past. Natural reproduction from stools and coppice shoots is excellent. Natural Reproduction.

8. The Mánjri Nursery has been abolished. An area of 9,619 acres was treated artificially under the usual methods at a cost of Rs. 6,764. Plantations.

9. The total outlay incurred on roads amounted to Rs. 2,832. Rs. 5,737 were spent during the year in buildings and Rs. 76 in repairs. Communications and Buildings.

10. Free grants of timber to the extent of Rs. 3,168 were made during the year. Free grants.

11. Financially the year has been a prosperous one. Excluding famine fodder figures (Rs. 14,918), there was a surplus of Rs. 1,42,622, receipts amounting to Rs. 6,75,238 and expenditure to Rs. 5,32,616. Last year the surplus was Rs. 84,848. Financial results.

3.—Southern Circle.

1. The Kolába Division was transferred to the Northern Circle from 1st July 1906. The figures of that division for last year are deducted from the figures of this circle for the last year given below. The area of Reserved Forests increased by 194 square miles, while that of Protected Forests decreased by 96 square miles. Area.

2. Outer boundaries to a length of 297 miles were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 3,508. Boundaries.

3. The Working Plan of the Supa Fuel area was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 10311 of 31st October 1906. Field work of Tali palm forests of Honáwar Range was finished. The organization of the Ankola High Forests was taken in hand. Working Plans.

4. Prosecutions rose from 262 to 387, and the percentage of convictions was 83, being the same as in the previous year. The number of offences compounded were 2,179 compared with 2,566 and the compensation recovered was Rs. 3,244, a decrease of Rs. 1,469. The number of cattle impounded decreased from 13,440 to 11,270. Offences.

5. The area protected against fire was 1,133 square miles compared with 1,046 square miles in the previous year, and the percentage of failures 19, an increase of 5. Forest fires.

6. The value of produce allowed free rose from Rs. 9,516 to Rs. 9,749. Free grants.

Communications and Buildings. 7. Expenditure on "Buildings" amounted to Rs. 20,870 and on "Communications" to Rs. 27,595.

Financial results. 8. Revenue decreased from Rs. 14,62,353 to Rs. 13,48,156 and expenditure from Rs. 7,73,540 to Rs. 7,12,688.

4.—Sind Circle.

Area. 1. The area of Reserved Forest was reduced by 1 square mile and 430 acres and amounted to 1,088 square miles and 364 acres at close of the year. There was no change in the area of Protected Forest which stood at 585 acres. Under Reserved Forest 26 square miles and 96 acres were made over to the Forest Department in the shape of fresh alluvial accretions, whilst 31 square miles and 213 acres were swept away by the river.

Boundaries. 2. External boundaries were demarcated to a length of 28 miles and repairs were carried out over a length of 1,648 miles. The work was done by free labour in exchange for the grant of privileges by the Forest Department.

3. Internal boundaries consisting of rides 20 feet in width were cut over a length of 63 running miles.

Working Plans. 4. In all divisions due effect was given to the prescriptions of Working Plans in force, some variations being required in the form of the diminution in the size of the annual coupes rendered necessary in some working circles by the loss of area by erosion of the river, and in the preparation of coupes for exploitation in 1907-1908 by the reservation of a limited number of standards in the coupes instead of allowing the whole crop to be clean felled.

Forest offences. 5. Of the 90 cases tried by Magistrates, 78 resulted in conviction and 12 in acquittal, and the percentage of failures was further reduced from 15·3 in the preceding year to 13·3 in the year under report. Including the cases of illicit grazing the number of offences compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act was 1,727 and the amount recovered as compensation was Rs. 3,045. In addition to this 18 cases were let off with a warning.

Forest Fires. 6. There were 44 fires during the year and they traversed an area of 2,024 acres compared with 1,187 acres in the previous year.

Natural and artificial reproduction. 7. Natural reproduction was good, the inundation of the River Indus being abnormally high in 1906 and also having set in earlier than usual. This also assisted artificial reproduction which was carried on in newly exploited coupes and in bare areas which could be let out for cultivation combined with the sowing of Forest seeds. New buildings cost Rs. 2,340 and the total expenditure on repairs amounted to Rs. 662 and that on other works to Rs. 13,096.

Free grants. 8. The value of timber and other forest produce given in free grants fell from Rs. 1,575 to Rs. 796.

Financial results. 9. The receipts rose from Rs. 3,75,620 to Rs. 4,00,357 principally owing to better prices for lac. The expenditure increased from Rs. 1,50,443 to Rs. 1,53,546 due to supply of uniforms to forest subordinates drawing pay less than Rs. 30 per mensem at Government expense instead of by deduction from their pay, and to enhancement of salaries drawn by Deputy and Assistant Conservators of Forests in accordance with Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3665 of 11th April 1907.

5. Mines and Quarries.

The only districts at present of importance under this head are Dhárwár and the Panch Mahals. In Dhárwár there are now 4 Gold Mining Companies. The results of crushing in the newer mines has not been satisfactory. Almost the whole of the Panch Mahals may be said to be now occupied for exploration and prospecting for manganese, 140 applications for licenses having been received during the year. The Shivrájpur-Bamankua mines already employ between 1,300-1,400 men. A few applications for licenses to prospect for manganese were made in the Belgaum and Bijápur Districts.

6. Manufactures and Industries.

The advance in the construction of spinning, weaving and ginning factories was continued during the year. Four new factories were erected at Ahmedabad and more are in course of building, while others were constructed in the Kaira, Panch Mahals, West and East Khándesh, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára and Belgaum Districts. The system of local treatment of local cotton noted in the report for last year is thus being still further extended. At the same time there are signs that the merchant is turning his attention to industries other than those connected with cotton. Thus, during the year, Kánara has seen the establishment of a soap factory, a weaving factory, a cocoanut-oil press, and a saw-mill; in Násik a sugar-manufacturing industry and a flour-mill, in Sátára a metal factory, and in Dhárwár an aloe fibre factory were opened. In Sind pressing factories for bran and flour-mills are under construction. At Ahmednagar the grade of work turned out by the rug and carpet factory has been higher than ever before, owing to the increased attention paid to design and colouring. Further

efforts were made during the year to preserve from decay the old handicrafts which are in danger of supersession by the mill and the factory. In Ratnágiri the introduction of new and improved hand-looms seems to have given the industry new life, while in Belgaum the Local Board are making strenuous efforts in the same direction, and a similar movement is in contemplation at Dhárwár. The progress of the Swadeshi movement will add a stimulus to this awakening of local energy, and emporiums for the sale of local products are being opened in various districts, *e.g.*, in Násik and Kaira, and are meeting with the encouragement of official patronage.

While the year has been thus propitious to the new, the old established industries in Poona and other towns have had a prosperous season. Such are the butter factories of Ahmedabad and Kaira, the silk and cotton industries of Yeola and Málegáon, the metal and silk industries of Poona and the rice-husking industry of the Sind Districts. The good agricultural year, combined with a large demand for labour, high wages and a busy marriage season, induced a demand for luxuries of all kinds.

The Factory Act.

1. The number of factories under the control of the Act increased from 455 to 495; the increase is due to the erection of 33 ginning and pressing factories in the Khándesh districts and of 7 new mills in Ahmedabad. Of the 478 working factories, 229 are perennial and 249 seasonal. Three hundred and eighty-eight are connected with the cotton industry. Number of factories.

2. The total number of operatives employed was 212,637 compared with 200,434 during last year. Those employed in Bombay increased in number from 119,184 to 127,700. One hundred and sixty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-six were engaged in the cotton industry compared with 161,799 in 1905-1906. The total number of women employed was 44,710 and of children 8,659, an increase of about 1,000 in each case. Number of operatives.

3. The total number of accidents was 1,329, of which 25 were fatal, 137 serious, and 1,367 slight. The average per hundred shows a further decline from ·76 to ·71. Of the 25 fatal accidents, 7 were due to one calamity at Amalner in East Khándesh. Accidents.

4. Nine prosecutions were instituted, 7 in connection with the employment of children. There were 7 convictions. Prosecutions.

5. The Committee appointed to inquire into the conditions of factory labour in India made investigations in the Presidency during the year under report. General.

The Steam Boiler Inspection Act.

1. Including Sind and Aden the number of boilers on the register was 2,891, an increase of 176. The number offered for inspection was 1,914, an increase of 205. Regular inspections numbered 1,920 compared with 1,756 for the previous year and casual visits 824 compared with 954 for 1905-1906. The percentage of boilers not inspected was 33·8 compared with 37·05 for the previous year. Number of boilers and inspections.

2. The Bombay Boiler Commission held 9 meetings during the year to consider references made by the Collector of Bombay on various points. The Sind Boiler Commission met twice. Boiler Commissions.

3. Six irregularities were detected in the Presidency proper resulting in 5 warnings and one fine of Rs. 15, and 9 in Sind, resulting in warnings being given to the parties at fault. There was a fine of Rs. 50 imposed in a case which had been pending from the previous year. Offences.

4. Receipts were Rs. 69,196 and expenditure Rs. 57,308, compared with Rs. 61,022 and Rs. 53,784 for the previous year. The improvement in the income is due to the increase in the fees for inspection and in the number of candidates appearing for the Engineering Examination. Finance.

5. With a view to increasing the efficiency of the inspection work proposals for an increase in establishment are under consideration. Miscellaneous.

7. Trade.

For details *see* the Annual Trade Report of the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden for 1906-1907, and tables under XXX.—Foreign Trade and Shipping—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Sea-borne Trade.

1. The aggregate sea-borne trade of the Presidency Proper decreased by 7,04 lákhs in value to Rs. 1,50,40,49,066 or 4·47 per cent. The decrease is confined exclusively to Government transactions, an increase of 2 lákhs being recorded in private trade, which amounted to Rs. 1,35,44,44,010. General.

A.—Chief Port—Bombay.

General.

1. The trade of the Port of Bombay (exclusive of Government transactions) amounted to 129·62 crores compared with 129·06 crores, an increase of ·43 per cent. Inclusive of Government transactions there was a decline of 4·3 per cent. Comparing the figures for the decades ending 1885-1886 and 1895-1896 with those for that ending 1905-1906 there is an increase of 60 and 16 per cent. respectively in those for the latter period. Under merchandise imports expanded by 1,54 lákhs, of which 82 lákhs are accounted for by *Machinery*. Exports of *Indian produce* fell off by 2,97 lákhs, of which *Wheat, Cotton Twist* and *Yarn*, and *Opium* account for 142, 165 and 54 lákhs respectively. The movements in recorded values do not, however, necessarily represent corresponding variations in the volume of the trade. Thus all *Cotton, Silk* and *Woollen Fabrics, Raw Silk* and *Metals* show a steady advance in average prices, while *Sugar* shows a steady decline. On the other hand among exports every article except *Opium* shows a considerable rise in price. Calculating on the prices paid in 1905-1906 the increase and decrease in imports and exports for 1906-1907 would be 2¾ and 9 per cent. respectively.

(*i*) *Foreign Trade.*

Imports.

1. Of imports the proportion to the total volume held by *Cotton Manufactures* is 27·97 per cent., by *Sugar* 7·91 per cent., by *Metals* 8·26 per cent. and by *Machinery and Millwork* 6·78 cent. Of the rest only *Silk Manufactures* exceed 3 per cent. Among particular groups, *Articles of Food* and *Drink* have declined in value by 1·41 lákhs. Considering, however, the drop in the price of Sugar (11 per cent.), the large removals of *Spirits* from bond last year and consequent drop of 9 per cent. in imports this year, the result is eminently satisfactory. The imports of *Beet Sugar* from Germany have increased from 202,000 to over 544,000 cwts. or 169 per cent. The troubles in Persia adversely affected the *Sea* trade. *Metals* and *Manufactures of Metals* show a large increase of 1,60 lákhs or 26½ per cent. *Machinery* and *Millwork* account for 50 per cent. of the advance. *Germany* shows increased imports under every sub-head of this group, taking 3·92 lákhs of increase out of a total of 8·05 lákhs in *Enamelled Ware*. The displacement of *Iron* by *Steel* has received a set-back this year due to the "dumping" of surplus English iron upon the Indian market. *Chemicals* show a small increase of 4·65 lákhs. *Oils* contracted another 2¼ per cent. from last year, *Kerosine* dropping 6 per cent. *Raw Materials* show a record figure of 3·29 crores. *Coals* advanced 49 per cent. in quantity and imports from Calcutta 23½ per cent. *Raw Cotton* declined by 45,000 cwts. or 28 per cent. owing to high prices in America. A similar cause affected the imports of *Silk*, which fell 13¼ per cent. The group *Articles Manufactured or partly Manufactured* totals 19·45 crores. Among the sub-heads *Twist and Yarn* show an increase of ·41 million lbs. in counts of 31s and upwards. In *Cotton Piece-goods* there is a drop of 25¼ million yards or 4 per cent. The fall, however, is confined to *Whites* and *Coloured Goods, Greys* reaching the record figure of 244½ million yards. Of the total imports under this head the share of the United Kingdom is 95 per cent. *Silk* again declined owing to a further rise in prices. *Woollen Goods* declined by 25 per cent. due to the great demand from Europe and America and the consequent starving of India. *Articles of Apparel* go to the record figure of 87·64 lákhs. Of other articles *Electrical Appliances* have gone up by 8·26 lákhs.

Exports.

3. Exports are made up of (1) re-exportation of foreign merchandise to the Persian Gulf and East Africa, (2) Indian produce and manufactures. The first item again falls back after last year's advance. *Cotton Manufactures* declined by 10 lákhs, *Sugar* by 5 lákhs. The total exports to *Persia* declined by 7 lákhs. The export trade of Indian produce and manufactures declined by 2·97 crores or 6½ per cent. This is due to the decrease in exports of *Cotton Twist* and *Yarn, Grain* and *Pulse* and *Opium*, which amounts to no less than 4·10 crores. The total export, however, of 42·76 crores is a full average of the decade. Among *Articles of Food* and *Drink*, *Wheat* declined by 1·41 crores or 86 per cent. in value: the unsatisfactory crops account for this. Under *Metal* and *Manufactures of Metals* the position of *Manganese* is very noticeable, with an increase of 21 lákhs on last year's figures of 36·35 lákhs. The *United Kingdom* takes over 50 per cent. of this metal and *Belgium* 35 per cent. Under the head *Chemicals, Drugs, etc.*, *Opium* suffers a heavy fall of 15,875 or over 50 per cent. in quantity and 22 per cent. in value. The high prices of *Málwa Opium* seem to have stimulated the export to China of *Bengal Opium*, which has therefore displaced the former to a certain extent. The group *Raw Materials* and *Unmanufactured Articles* is the most important of all the exports, and shows a total increase of 1·22 crores or 5 per cent. *Raw Cotton* shows a small drop of 48,248 cwts. in a total of nearly 5¼ crores, but an increase in value of over 8¾ lákhs due to the higher range of prices. Shipments to the Far East were greatly reduced, though *Japan* still remains the largest buyer of Indian cotton with 5·5 crores. The decline in *Seeds* has been arrested this year to the extent of 2¼ per cent. in quantity and 1·3 crores in value. *Articles Manufactured* and *Unmanufactured* declined to the extent of 1·85 crores: a drop of 1·78 crores in *Cotton Yarn* and *Textile Fabrics* is responsible for this. Last year's figures, however, were quite abnormal. The China market was glutted, hence the falling off this year. Exports of *Piece-goods* show a decline of 10 million yards. This, however, is due to increased consumption in India itself, as the product of local mills has exceeded that of last year.

Treasure.

4. Net imports on private account recovered the set-back of last year, and advanced by 4,07·67 lákhs, an increase of 49·7 per cent. Imports exceeded exports by 12,27·33 lákhs.

5. The share of the *British Empire* in the total trade declined by 77·56 lákhs or 1·9 per cent. Imports advanced to 26,23 lákhs, but exports showed a heavy decline of 2,63·43 lákhs. The percentage of the Empire on the total trade was 46·81 per cent. Exports of *Wheat* declined from 44·64 lákhs to 14·97 lákhs. *Hongkong* showed a heavy decline of 2,27 lákhs under exports. Trade with the Continent of Europe advanced by 1,19 lákhs to 23,83 lákhs or 5·2 per cent. *Germany* made a remarkable advance in imports and exports of 47 and 64 lákhs respectively. Trade with *Africa* decreased by 13 lákhs to 1,21·48 lákhs and with *Asiatic Ports* other than British by 1,98 lákhs or 9·9 per cent. Trade with *China* and *Japan* decreased by 1,48 lákhs. The import trade with the *United States* which had more than doubled in 1905-1906 fell by 5 lákhs. Distribution.

6. The total value of Stores imported on Government account fell by 51·88 lákhs to 1,45·55 lákhs or 26 per cent., the decrease being on account of *Stores for State Railways, Metals, Hardware* and *Arms* and *Ammunition*. Imports of treasure on Government account show an advance of 1,27 lákhs to 9,68 lákhs in *Silver* and of 5·66 lákhs to 6·26 lákhs in *Gold*. Government transactions.

7. The number of vessels decreased by 6 to 1,626, but the tonnage increased by 123,385 tons to 3,246,779 tons. The number of vessels which entered the port was 904 as against 855 last year. Sixty-nine per cent. of the tonnage was British, a decrease of 1 per cent.; 6 per cent. German compared with 5 per cent. Shipping.

(*ii*) *Coasting Trade.*

1. The value of the total trade shows a decline of 36·62 lákhs to 3,015·66 or 1·2 per cent. Of the total trade Bombay appropriated 80·7 per cent., of which 81 per cent. was trade in Indian produce, 18 per cent. of foreign merchandise and 1 per cent. of treasure. General.

2. There is an advance of 52 lákhs to 12,88·41 lákhs in imports of Indian produce, of which *Coal* accounts for 34 lákhs. Imports from *Bengal, Madras* and *Káthiáwár* improved by 23,9 and 50 per cent respectively. Imports.

3. Exports declined by 40 lákhs to 1,117·66 lákhs, exports of foreign imports coastwise falling 34 lákhs to 412 lákhs. Exports to *Bengal* and *Madras* improved by 16 and 7 lákhs respectively, those to *Burmah, Sind* and *Káthiáwár* declined by 5,22 and 11 lákhs respectively. Exports.

4. The total value of Government transactions increased by 1,51·58 lákhs to 3,19·95, imports increasing by 49·29 lákhs to 58·41 lákhs and exports by 1,02·29 lákhs to 2,61·54 lákhs. Movements of treasure.

5. The number of vessels decreased by 2,337 to 62,991, but increased in tonnage by 21,626 tons to 3,706,610 tons. Shipping.

B.—Subordinate Ports.

(*i*) *Foreign Trade.*

1. The small direct trade declined 39 per cent. and was valued at Rs. 79,177 only. *Dates, Stone* and *Marble, Salted Fish, Coal* and *Mats* comprise the import trade, the exports being limited almost exclusively to *Myrabolams*. Imports and Exports.

2. The number of vessels declined from 98 to 89. Shipping.

(*ii*) *Coasting Trade.*

1. The aggregate value fell by 52·95 lákhs to 580·97 lákhs or by 8 per cent. Ninety-two per cent. of the trade was in Indian produce. The decline is attributable to the general contraction of the trade. Imports and Exports.

2. The value of treasure fell by 1·22 lákhs to 5·22 lákhs. Treasure.

3. The number of vessels declined by over 19,000 to 140,412 and the tonnage by over 97,000 to 3,027,276 tons. Shipping.

Land Trade of the Presidency Proper.

1. Compared with the previous year the total trade by rail during the year showed a fall both in volume and value, the former declining from 1,234 to 1,213 lákhs of maunds, the latter from 99·4 to 92·6 crores of rupees. Compared with the average of the past five years, it showed a rise of 128 lákhs of maunds or 11 per cent. in volume and 10·4 crores of rupees or 12 per cent. in value. General.

(*i*) *External Trade.*

2. The volume of merchandise received from the external blocks improved from 520 to 554 lákhs of maunds while the value declined from 3,707 to 3,318 lákhs of rupees. This discrepancy between volume and value is in a great measure due to the very low value per maund this year under *metals*. Contrasted with the average of the past five years there was an improvement of 40 lákhs of maunds or 7·7 per cent. in volume and of 167 lákhs of Imports.

rupees or 5 per cent. in value. Notable expansion occurred under *metals* (+ 38·6 lákhs of maunds) mainly owing to larger receipts of metallic ores from Mysore and the Central Provinces and Berár: *coal and coke* (+ 19·5 lákhs of maunds) due to advanced imports chiefly from Bengal and the Nizam's Dominion: *oilseeds* (+ 14·8 lákhs of maunds) on account of increased receipts mostly from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Rájputána and Central India: and *sugar* (+ 1·8 lákhs of maunds) chiefly due to larger imports of unrefined sugar (gur) from Madras. *Pari passu*, the imports declined (1) under *food-grains* by 46·5 lákhs of maunds notably in the receipts from the Central Provinces and Berár and the Nizam's Territory, and (2) under *cotton* by 7·3 lákhs of maunds mainly owing to shorter receipts from the Central Provinces and Berár.

Exports.

3. The traffic when compared with the average showed a rise of 40 lákhs of maunds or 21·6 per cent. in volume and 4·8 crores of rupees or 22·8 per cent. in value. In comparison with the previous year the volume (225 lákhs of maunds) suffered by 2 lákhs of maunds only, while value (26·8 crores of rupees) increased by 24 lákhs of rupees or about 1 per cent. Noticeable improvement occurred in the exports (1) of *kerosine* (+ 150,000 maunds) chiefly to the Central Provinces and Berár, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Nizam's Territory and Rájputána and Central India; (2) of *wheat* (+ 188,000 maunds) to the Central Provinces and Berár and Rájputána and Central India; (3) of *cotton piece-goods—Indian* (+ 94,000 maunds) chiefly to Calcutta and Rájputána and Central India. There was a marked decline in the exports of (1) *sugar* (— 265,000 maunds) to the Punjáb, the Central Provinces and Berár and the United Provinces; (2) *metals* (— 110,000 maunds) mainly to the Central Provinces and Berár; (3) *provisions*, dried fruits and nuts (— 99,000 maunds) chiefly owing to curtailed receipts by the Central Provinces and Berár and Rájputána and Central India; and (4) *gunny bags and cloth* (— 85,000 maunds) to the Central Provinces and Berár and the Nizam's Dominion in sympathy with the reduced receipts of food-grains from these blocks during the year.

(ii) Local Trade.

This branch of trade chiefly consists of transactions between the Port of Bombay and the rest of the Presidency. Compared with the previous year the internal trade showed a drop both in volume and value by 53 lákhs of maunds and 3·1 crores of rupees, respectively, but it showed an improvement over the average by 48 lákhs of maunds or 12·4 per cent. in volume and 3·9 crores of rupees or 13·6 per cent. in value. Except under *metals* and *dyes and tans*, transactions under all other main heads receded, notably under *wheat* (— 15·6 lákhs of maunds), *grain and pulse* other than wheat (— 9 lákhs of maunds), *cotton-raw* (— 13 lákhs of maunds), *coal and coke* (14 lákhs of maunds), *Railway materials* (— 1·5 lákhs of maunds) and *cotton manufactures* Indian and *oils*, each (— 37,000 maunds). Transactions under *metals* showed a marked rise of over 5 lákhs of maunds while those under *dyes and tans* an improvement of about 1·5 lákhs of maunds.

(2) SIND.

General.

The total sea-borne trade of the Province during the year reached the record total of Rs. 39,00,88,801, or 22 per cent. higher than that of last year and 6 per cent. higher than that of 1904-1905, the last record year.

A.—Chief Port—Karáchi.

(i) Foreign Trade.

General.

1. The total trade of the port was Rs. 25,87,63,543 or nearly 5 crores above that of last year. Exports were 4¼ crores or 37 per cent. higher than last year, while imports were the highest on record, increasing 10 per cent. on last year's figures.

Imports.

2. Under the head of "*Articles of Food and Drink*" there was an increase of over 9¾ lákhs or 4 per cent. *Liquors and provisions* fell, but *Sugar* reached a record figure of nearly 4 lákhs of cwts. *Metals* fell 4 per cent., *Steel* decreasing 19 per cent. *Oil* shows an increase of 3½ million gallons and will go higher yet. The high prices of *Indian Coal* account for the increase of nearly 7,000 tons in imports. *Twist and Yarns* decreased 20 per cent. in value owing to high prices and the competition of the home mills. Among Piece-goods, *Greys* declined 6½ million yards, while *Whites* and *Coloured* reached record figures of nearly 131 and 112 million yards.

Exports.

3. The total figure was over 47½ lákhs, an increase of 24 per cent. over last year. Imports from *Afghanistan* increased over 50 per cent. Of particular items, the value of exported *Wheat* was nearly 7 crores of rupees, an increase of 19 per cent.; that of *Rice* nearly 81 lákhs, an increase of 395 per cent. Exports of *Cotton* improved 12 per cent., though Exports to Bombay fell 73 per cent. owing to the imports of Bengal to that port. *Hides, Skins, Seeds, Cotton Seed*, and *Rape* show enormous increases.

Treasure.

4. Imports increased by Rs. 22,73,043 or 85 per cent. net, a result due to the hoarding of gold by Zamindárs after the prosperous season.

5. The share of the *United Kingdom* receded 2·39 per cent. to 53·53. *Germany* took 12·68 per cent., an increase of 75 per cent. in Imports and 45 per cent. in Exports. Trade with *America* and *Asia* increased slightly. Distribution.

6. The total increase was over 1 crore in value, 23 lákhs of which was in *Railway Plant* following on an increase of 86 lákhs in the preceding year. Government transactions.

7. During the year 457 vessels with a tonnage of 555,312 tons entered and 518 vessels with a tonnage of 808,631 tons cleared, the former item shewing a slight decrease, the latter a slight increase from last year. Shipping.

(*ii*) *Coasting Trade.*

1. The value of imports rose by 45 lákhs of rupees, those of *Indian Produce* improving from 2·66 crores to 3·23 crores, while those of *Foreign Manufactures* declined from 1·44 crores to 1·32 crores. Imports.

2. The export trade declined from 2·65 crores to 2·41 crores, exports of *Indian Produce* falling by over 32 lákhs, those of *Foreign Merchandise* rising by 8¾ lákhs. Exports.

3. Imports fell by 8½ lákhs; exports nearly doubled, rising from 6·82 lákhs to 13 lákhs. Government stores.

4. *Gold coin* to the value of 12¾ lákhs were imported from Bombay; while imports of *Silver* rose from 69½ lákhs to 1·13 crores, exports falling by nearly 62 lákhs. Treasure

5. The total of vessels entered and cleared decreased from 4,788 to 4,040 but the tonnage rose from 1,576,193 to 1,639,162. Shipping.

B.—Subordinate Ports.

Keti Bandar and Sirganda.

1. The combined trade of these two ports increased from 18·38 lákhs to 20·77 lákhs. General.

2. At Keti Bandar foreign trade amounted to Rs. 203 against Rs. 573; at Sirganda to Rs. 574. Foreign trade.

3. At Keti Bandar imports of *Foreign Merchandise* rose from Rs. 55,990 to Rs. 68,881: the export trade amounted to only Rs. 951. Exports of *Indian Produce*, etc., rose by over 2½ lákhs. At Sirganda imports of *Foreign Merchandise* rose by Rs. 3,781, those of *Indian Produce*, etc., by Rs. 4,212. Exports of *Foreign Merchandise* fell from Rs. 644 to Rs. 67, and of *Indian Produce*, etc., from Rs. 6·19 lákhs to 5·46 lákhs. Coasting trade.

Sind External Land Trade.

1. The import and export land trade is carried on with *Afghanistan*, *Baluchistan* and *Persia*. The aggregate trade shows an increase of over 28 lákhs of rupees or 26 per cent. over that of last year, and 35 per cent. over that of 1904-1905. General.

2. Imports shew an improvement of 30 lákhs, or 56 per cent. *Piece-goods* (*European*), *Fruits* and *Raw Wool* shew the largest increases, while *Piece-goods* (*Indian*), *Precious Stones* and *Mustard and Rape Seed* shew the largest decline. Imports.

3. The export trade fell off about 2 lákhs or 3 per cent. *Piece-goods* (*Indian*), *Indigo*, *Rice*, *Wheat* shewing large declines, while *Piece-goods* (*English*) shews a large rise of nearly 4½ lákhs. Exports.

4. Trade with *Afghanistan* improved by 30 lákhs, 71 per cent. in imports and 3 per cent. in exports. The import trade with *Baluchistan* improved by 2 lákhs, but the export trade declined by 1¾ lákhs. Trade with *Persia* fell by 2 lákhs owing to the plague riots in Seistan and the non-success of the 1905 camel contract. The former, however, have subsided while improved arrangements have been made with regard to the latter; hence revival of trade is confidently expected. Distribution.

(3) ADEN.

1. The total value of the Sea-borne and Inland Trade of Aden increased by Rs. 6,73,965 or ·68 per cent., from Rs. 9,88,02,803 to Rs. 9,94,76,768. Indian Trade decreased by 17·59 per cent. and Inland Trade by 16·15 per cent. General.

2. Imported *Coal* decreased by 15,435 tons in quantity and nearly 3 lákhs in value *Coffee* shows a further increase of 19,530 cwt. in quantity and 13½ lákhs in value. The trade in this article is in a very flourishing condition. *Skins* increased in value by 2¼ lákhs, but there is a decrease in quantity, while *Hides* increased in quantity by 100 tons and in value by 5 lákhs. *Gums and Resins* show a decrease of 17,544 cwts. in quantity and over 1¾ lákhs in value. *Cotton, Twist and Yarn* and *Grey Piece-goods* show large increases, amounting in the latter case to 24 million yards and 48 lákhs of value. *White* and *Dyed Piece-goods* show smaller Details of Variations.

increases. The trade in *Tobacco* increased largely by over 5½ lákhs of value. The imports and exports of *Grain* and *Pulse* decreased by 22 lákhs and 14½ lákhs respectively. Stricter game regulations account for a decrease of 4 lákhs in the *Ivory* Trade. *Metals* remain almost the same, but *Kerosine Oil* shows an increase of 400,000 gallons and 1½ lákhs of value owing to competition between the various companies, reducing the price and the consequent increase in export. *Seeds* exhibit a further fall, but *Spices* and *Sugar* show small increases. The trade in *Wax* fell off by 4,000 cwt. owing to the small demand. *Mother-of-Pearl* exhibits a small net decrease, but *Pearls* increased by over 1½ lákhs. The decrease in *Dates* is due to direct shipment from Bussorah to Turkish Ports and Somaliland. The *Ghee* trade increased by over Rs. 36,000. *Salt*, however, lost its last year's increase owing to competition with Spanish salt and the difficulty of obtaining steamers. *Treasure* shows a large decrease of 17 lákhs in imports and 16½ lákhs in exports.

Distribution of Trade.

3. The following countries contributed the largest increases towards the general expansion of trade :—*United States of America*, Rs. 52,47,165 ; *Austria*, Rs. 4,58,834 ; *Italy*, Rs. 3,78,203 ; *Massowah*, Rs. 8,64,840 ; *Zanzibar*, Rs. 4,16,222 ; *Karáchi*, Rs. 11,15,062, while decreases are shown in the trade with the following :—*France*, Rs. 5,59,062 ; *Holland*, Rs. 4,43,878 ; *Mokha*, Rs. 7,31,124 ; *Arabian Gulf Ports*, Rs. 5,41,801 ; *Ceylon*, Rs. 6,56,171 ; *Bombay*, Rs. 28,94,611 ; and *Calcutta*, Rs. 19,43,805.

Inland Trade.

4. The number of camel-loads of produce imported from the interior declined from 190,557 to 172,397. There were decreases under the heads of *Fodder* (12,000), *Grain*, *Wood* and *Charcoal* (7,800), and *Miscellaneous* (3,500), while *Coffee* and *Fruit* and *Vegetables* show increases of 1,000 and 3,200 respectively. The value of Merchandise imported for the mainland declined by Rs. 8,82,073 or 28·85 per cent. to Rs. 21,74,582. *Drugs and Medicines*, *Grass and Karbi*, *Hides* and *Skins*, and *Treasure* exhibit large decreases. Exports from Aden to the mainland decreased by Rs. 1,22,459 or 7·21 per cent., the trade in *Jowár* and *Bájra* alone decreasing by nearly 2¾ lákhs. *Spices*, *Treasure* and *Cotton Goods* show increases.

General Sea-borne Trade.

5. The total value of the import trade rose from 4,91 lákhs to 5,27 lákhs and the value of export declined from 4,50 lákhs to 4,28 lákhs. Details will be found in paragraph 2.

Shipping.

6. 1,469 merchant vessels of the net registered tonnage of 3,134,101 tons entered the Port compared with 1,369 vessels of 2,979,028 tons in the previous year. The total number of country craft was 1,379 of 40,423 tons compared with 1,669 craft of 46,920 tons. Of merchant vessels, 721 were *British*, 184 *German*, 136 *French* and 183 *British Indian*. The percentage of shipping interest in the trade of Aden was *United Kingdom* 12·25, *Indian* and *Burmah* 19·54, *Colonies* 10·55 and *Foreign Countries* 57·66. The number of steamers that called at Aden was 1,558 compared with 1,493 the year before.

8. Public Works.

CIVIL WORKS.

The following works were either in progress or completed during the year :—

1.—Civil Buildings.

Imperial Services. Customs.

The construction of quarters for a Customs Preventive Office at Máhim, Bombay, was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,487. Certain additions and alterations to the New Branch Custom House at the Prince's Dock, Bombay, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 9,322. The construction of two additional rooms for the Light-keeper's quarters at the Rocks Light-house at Vengurla, commenced during the previous year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,105.

Salt.

Quarters for the Panvel Sarkárkún and his establishment at Belápur were completed at a cost of Rs. 17,355. The construction of the Sarkárkún's Kacheri at Vapi (Challa) was carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,902. The construction of a line of rooms for the office peons and kárkúns of the Salt Inspector, Northern Frontier, at Dhandhuka, was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,071. A kacheri for the Sarkárkún and quarters for his kárkúns at Shewa in the Kolába District, which were commenced during the previous year, were completed at a cost of Rs. 7,627 and Rs. 18,607 respectively. Quarters were constructed for four weigh-clerks under the Sarkárkún at Pen at a cost of Rs. 2,676 and an expenditure of Rs. 5,544 was incurred on the water-supply to the Salt establishment at Umberda. The work of re-roofing Warehouses Nos. 1 and 2 of the Salt Depôt at Sukkur, commenced last year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,453.

Observatories.

The new observatory buildings at Alibág, commenced in 1902, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,31,339.

Mint.

In connection with His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, the work of re-roofing and improving the rolling room was completed at a cost of Rs. 56,364. The extension of the east coining room, and the construction of strongholds in the quadrangle and a dross-washing room and godowns, estimated at Rs. 8,635, Rs. 27,395 and Rs. 8,315, respectively, were in progress. Foundations were laid for 8 vacuum screw presses in the east coining room at a cost of Rs. 5,500.

Post Offices.

Further progress was made with the construction of the New General Post Office, Bombay, the total expenditure being Rs. 3,83,717. A Post Office at Sánta Cruz, estimated at

Rs. 6,554, was in progress. The work of enlarging the Branch Post Office at Sholápur Bazár, Poona, was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,871. The construction of a Camp Post Office building at Ahmednagar was in progress, the total expenditure being Rs. 4,374 against the estimated amount of Rs. 5,062. A building for the office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Khándesh Division, at Násik, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,486. A combined Post and Telegraph Office at Hubli in the Dhárwár District, estimated to cost Rs. 12,074, was commenced and a sum of Rs. 10,037 expended on it during the year. The construction of an office at Dhárwár for the Superintendent of Post Offices, Kánara Division, was commenced and nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,814. The work of additions and alterations to the Post Office at Hyderabad, estimated to cost Rs. 5,148, was commenced and nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,923. The construction of the new Post Office with auxiliary buildings at the Crater, Aden, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 19,266. Certain additions and alterations were also carried out to the Post Office at Steamer Point, Aden, at a total cost of Rs. 4,461.

Telegraph.

Further progress was made with the extension of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, the total expenditure being Rs. 65,444. Additions to the Telegraph Office to provide accommodation for a Post Office and quarters for Sub-Post Master and peons at Government House, Ganeshkhind, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,755.

Treasury and Currency Buildings.

An electric light and fan installation was fitted in the Paper Currency Office, Bombay, at a cost of Rs. 4,635.

Political Agencies.

The construction of the Consulate Buildings at Bandar Abbas, estimated to cost Rs. 66,028, was commenced, the expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 45,849. A bungalow on Murray Hill was purchased from the Perim Coal Company for the occupation of the Assistant Resident at Perim at a cost of Rs. 39,747. An extension was made at the west end of the Residency Office for the use of the Political Resident, Aden, the total cost up to the end of the year being Rs. 14,058.

Ecclesiastical.

The work of re-constructing the Church at Khandálla, estimated to cost Rs. 9,264, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,550. The extension of the Church of the Holy Name, Panch Howds, Poona (Deposit Contribution), was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 16,191. The work of constructing a Church of St. Crispin at Yerrandawne (Deposit Contribution), estimated to cost Rs. 33,506, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 15,596. The quarters for the Chaplain at Ahmednagar were in progress and nearly completed, the total expenditure up to the end of the year being Rs. 12,875 against the estimate of Rs. 13,601. The work of re-roofing Saint Mary's Church at Belgaum, estimated to cost Rs. 5,936, was commenced and Rs. 2,811 were spent on it.

Provincial Services. Forest.

A bungalow with outhouses for the Divisional Forest Officer for the new district of East Khándesh, Jalgaon, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 14,016.

Land Revenue Buildings.

A record-room for the Mámlatdár's Kacheri, Mándvi, estimated at Rs. 3,582, was in progress. Additions and alterations to the old Jail Factory and other buildings in the Fort at Dohad, to convert them into a Mámlatdár's Kacheri and subsidiary buildings, and the construction of a District Bungalow at Nadiád, estimated at Rs. 8,490 and Rs. 5,785, respectively, were in progress. The work of constructing the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Khed, Poona District, estimated to cost Rs. 19,768, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 12,412. A Local Fund Office and the stable for a stallion at Dhulia were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,599. A bungalow for the Collector of the new District of East Khándesh, Jalgaon, estimated to cost Rs. 28,192, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 18,193. A bungalow for the Assistant Collector at Jalgaon was completed at a cost of Rs. 16,943. New Offices for the Collector, Assistant and District Deputy Collectors, Divisional Forest Officer and District Superintendent of Police at Jalgaon, estimated to cost Rs. 1,34,064, were in progress, the total expenditure during the year being Rs. 67,915. A new kacheri for the Mahálkari, Edlábád, estimated at Rs. 22,257, was commenced and Rs. 10,049 expended during the year. Quarters for the Mahálkari and his establishment at Bhadgaon in the Khándesh District were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,245 against an estimate of Rs. 10,346. The work of additions and alterations to the Mámlatdár's Kacheri, Taloda, estimated at Rs. 3,175, was commenced during the year, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 1,252. The work of constructing the Revenue Buildings at Násik was practically completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 16,224. The work of constructing quarters for the kárkúns at Peint in the Násik District, estimated at Rs. 6,413, was in progress, Rs. 436 having been expended during the year on the collection of materials. Rs. 9,984 were expended during the year on the collection of materials for the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Málegaon, against the original estimate of Rs. 31,136. The construction of additional rooms for Survey Record Buildings at Násik, estimated at Rs. 3,727, was in progress, Rs. 226 only being expended during the year on collecting materials. The District Survey Office at Kárwár was completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,713. An additional expenditure of Rs. 500 was incurred on the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Bádámi in the Bijápur District, which was finally completed at a cost of Rs. 35,523. The construction of the Mahálkari's Kacheri at Mundgod in the Kánara District, commenced in the previous year, was in progress. A new Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Hirekerur in the Dhárwár District, additions and alterations to the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Saundatti in the Belgaum District and to the office of the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, at Belgaum, and the construction of quarters for a Circle Inspector and Kárkúns at

Mángaon in the Kolába District, estimated to cost Rs. 48,604, Rs. 3,328, Rs. 3,356 and Rs. 5,081, respectively, were commenced, and Rs. 19,571, Rs. 2,798, Rs. 2,048 and Rs. 1,997 were expended on them. The Kárdárate at Nawábsháh, mentioned in the last year's report, was nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 14,028. The Kárdárate at Sinjhoro was completed at a total cost of Rs. 28,699. Owing to the Collector's Kacheri at Hyderabad having been burnt down in November 1906, temporary shelters for the Collector's Office establishment, estimated to cost Rs. 6,622, were commenced and nearly completed. The Deputy Commissioner's Kacheri and Huzúr Treasury combined at Mirpúr Khás, estimated to cost Rs. 23,917, was commenced and Rs. 11,761 were spent during the year. At Digri a Kárdárate was constructed at a cost of Rs. 21,463. A District Bungalow with outhouses at Tháno Bulákhán and a Mukhtiárkárate at Pano Akil were commenced, and Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 9,012 were expended against the estimated cost of Rs. 9,593 and Rs. 31,870, respectively. A bungalow was constructed for the Huzúr Deputy Collector at Lárkhána and quarters for a Mukhtiárkar and Múnshis at Ghorábári at a total cost of Rs. 6,312 and Rs. 9,514, respectively.

Excise Buildings.

A bungalow and outhouses for the Ábkári Inspector at Ahmednagar were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,612. Additions and alterations to the Gánja Warehouse at Ahmednagar were carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,851. Bungalows for the District Ábkári Inspectors at Nandurbár, Shirpur and Navápur, estimated at Rs. 4,783, Rs. 4,980 and Rs. 4,783, were completed at a cost of Rs. 4,807, Rs. 4,873 and Rs. 4,728, respectively; those at Sákri, Páchora and Ráver were commenced during the year, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 2,494, Rs. 2,725 and Rs. 2,499, respectively. An additional mhowra room, etc., in connection with the distillery at Dhulia, estimated at Rs. 21,305, was taken in hand during the year, the expenditure being Rs. 12,775.

Residences for Local Governments, Government Officers and Secretariat Offices.

A school-room in the compound of the Government House, Malabár Point, Bombay, was constructed and certain additions and improvements to the existing coach-house effected at a cost of Rs. 3,965 and Rs. 2,606, respectively. A bungalow on Ridge Road, Malabár Hill, Bombay, was purchased for Rs. 1,16,500, and additions and improvements thereto partially completed at a cost of Rs. 3,394. The bungalow for the Adjutant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard at Government House, Ganeshkhind, was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,650. The work of increasing the water-supply at the Government House, Mahábleshwar, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,518. The installation of electric lights and fans in Government House, Karáchi, commenced last year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 30,472.

Political Agencies.

Quarters for the Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Agent of the Rewa Kántha Agency at Godhra were completed at a cost of Rs. 4,879. The construction of Head Offices for the Káthiáwár Political Agency at Rájkot was completed at cost of Rs. 18,452, while the extension of the Kothi Building at Rájkot was in progress, the expenditure being Rs. 4,941.

Monuments and Antiquities.

A sum of Rs 2,565 was spent in maintaining the Elephanta Caves at Gharápuri, which are the only archæological remains in the Presidency District, and these were inspected by the Executive Engineer. Of the 10 archæological remains in the Thána District, 6 were inspected by the Executive Engineer, while 9 were repaired and conserved at a cost of Rs. 333. All the antiquarian remains in the Surat and Broach District were inspected by the Executive Engineer, and the Dutch Tombs, Broach, conserved and maintained at a cost of Rs. 24. In the Kaira and Panch Maháls District 9 of the 10 archæological buildings were conserved at a cost of Rs. 305, all being inspected by the Executive Engineer. Special repairs to the Mahomedan ruins at Sarkhej were carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,902. Of the 47 archæological buildings in the Ahmedabad District, 33 were conserved and 3 repaired at a total cost of Rs. 10,209, 17 being inspected by the Executive Engineer. The caves at Kárli, the cave and inscription at Junnar, the old European Tombs in Poona, the monument at Koregaon, Dilawarkhan's Tomb at Khed and the Fort of Shivneri at Junnar, all in the Poona District, were inspected by the Executive Engineer and found in good order. A carved monumental stone or "Viragal" lying outside the small temple of Mahádev at Belápur in the Sholápur District was conveyed from Sholapur to Poona for installation in the Poona Museum. The Fort at Sholápur and the Harnareshwar Temple were inspected by the Executive Engineer, Sholápur District, during the year. No repairs to archæological buildings were made during the year by the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District. Damdi Masjid was, however, inspected by him. The Pándav Lena and the Ankái Caves were inspected by the Executive Engineer, Násik District, the former having been kept in good order at a cost of Rs. 134. Conservation and repairs of archæological buildings and remains in the Khándesh District were carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 199. The temples at Chángdeo and Pándava's Wáda at Erandol were inspected by the Executive Engineer, Khándesh District. Rs. 13 were spent on the maintenance of the inscription slabs in the Parasgad and Sampgaon Tálukas, and the inscription in the temple at Shedbal, táluka Athni, all in the Belgaum District. The archæological buildings in the Dhárwár District were in a fair state of preservation. Rs. 60, Rs. 50 and Rs. 45 respectively were spent on repairs to the Dod-Basavana Temple at Dambal, and the Nameshwar Temple and the Kashivishweshwar Temple at Lakundi. Rs. 20 were spent on repairs to the archæological remains in the Kánara District. Marble tablets were fixed to the English Factory at Rájápur in the Ratnágiri District and to the Portuguese Factory at Chaul in the Kolába District at a total cost of Rs. 143. Repairs to the Shiváji's Samádhi at Ráigad were carried out at a cost of Rs. 174. The archæological buildings and remains in the Sátára District were repaired and kept in good order. At Bijápur the restoration of the Gol Gumbaz

and the Ibráhim Roza was in progress and Rs. 3,993 and Rs. 4,149 were expended during the year. Rs. 519 were spent on improvements to the floors of the Nagárkhána converted into a museum and Rs. 234 in conveying guns and other articles to the Nagárkhána. The special repairs to the Jami Masjid, in progress during the previous year, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,611. Special repairs to the roof of the Asar Mahál and to the caves at Bádámi were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,020 and Rs. 1,291, respectively. An expenditure of Rs. 1,998 was incurred on repairs to the old Mahomedan buildings at Bijápur and the caves at Bádámi. The number of remains inspected by the Executive Engineers were :—Belgaum 2, Kánara 8, Ratnágiri and Kolába 4, and Sátára 2. The Executive Engineers, Dhárwár and Bijápur, also inspected some of the remains in their districts. The four archæological remains of interest in the Indus Left Bank Division are (1) the Buddhist Stupa at Thul Rakan, (2) the tomb of Nur Mahomed Kalhora at Moro, (3) the tomb of Gulam Shah Kalhora at Hyderabad and (4) the tomb of Ghulám Nabi Kalhora at Hyderabad. These were in a satisfactory state of preservation; the expenditure incurred on items 3 and 4 during the year was Rs. 84 and was paid to the care-taker (Mujáwar) who looks after the two tombs. All the remains were regularly inspected by the subordinates in charge and were also visited by the Superintending and the Executive Engineers. Ordinary and special repairs to the monuments at Miáni and Dába were carried out at a cost of Rs. 141. The Mir Masum's Minár and tomb and the Masumi Syed's tombs at Sukkur were inspected by the Executive Engineer and were found in good order. Ordinary repairs to the Jami Masjid at Khudabad and Yár Mahomed's tomb near Khudabad, in the Western Nára District, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 70 and Rs. 30, respectively. All the archæological remains in the Karáchi Canals District were inspected by the Executive Engineer.

Educational Colleges.

Water-closets for the male students of the Grant Medical College were provided in the compound of the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, at a cost of Rs. 3,129. A compound wall for the Mahálaxmi Female Training College was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,090. Further progress was made with the construction of a Practising School for the Mahálaxmi Female Training College, and some additions and extensions were made to the Male Training College, Ahmedabad, the outlay being Rs. 20,761 and Rs. 66,648, respectively. The construction of a residence with outhouses for a Professor, of additional quarters and subsidiary buildings for students and of additional accommodation for servants, all at the Deccan College, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,973, Rs. 23,878 and Rs. 1,004, respectively, against the estimates of Rs. 19,343, Rs. 78,163 and Rs. 6,019. The construction of quarters and subsidiary buildings for students in the College of Science, Poona, estimated to cost Rs. 54,454, was in progress, and the work nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 23,158. Additions to the main building to accommodate the Physics Department and the new Chemistry and Geology building in connection with the College of Science, Poona, estimated at Rs. 97,068, were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 8,478. Extension of the Workshops, College of Science, Poona, estimated to cost Rs. 9,998, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 7,742. Compensation of Rs. 5,698 for land taken up for the play-ground for the College of Science, Poona, was paid during the year. In connection with the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Poona an expenditure of Rs. 85,211 was incurred during the year on constructing Chemistry and main buildings, planting and preserving trees, constructing the roads and certain buildings in connection with the Demonstration Farm and payment of land compensation, against an estimate of Rs. 5,29,932. A sum of Rs. 395 was spent during the year on providing additional furniture for the Male Training College, Poona, against the estimated amount of Rs. 2,998. Certain additional works in connection with the Male Training College, Poona, were completed at a cost of Rs. 7,051. Additions to the Male Training College, Poona, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,896 against an estimate of Rs. 3,962. Works on buildings other than those in connection with the Principal's quarters, Male Training College, Poona, were in progress, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 5,058. Minor improvements in connection with the Female Training College, Poona, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,000. Additions and alterations to the Male Training College, Dhárwár, were practically completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 27,348. Additions to the Training College at Hyderabad were completed at a cost of Rs. 33,215. The work of constructing quarters for a Resident Master of the Training College at Hyderabad, estimated to cost Rs. 2,983, was commenced. A well for the Demonstration Farm in connection with the Training College at Hyderabad was constructed.

Schools.

The construction of certain buildings, such as Laboratory and Pottery Building, Textile School, etc., etc., in the compound of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, was commenced, the expenditure being Rs. 10,766. The construction of a block of three servants' rooms and a kitchen in the compound of the Frere Fletcher School at Bombay (Deposit Contribution) was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,796. The re-construction of the cook-room and latrines for boys and girls in connection with the Education Society's School at Byculla, Bombay (Deposit Contribution), estimated at Rs. 26,701, was in progress. A school-house (Local) for 200 boys at Vánkáner, Táluka Bárdoli, was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,021. Additions and alterations to the High School at Nadiád, estimated at Rs 12,026, were in progress. Further progress was made with the construction of the Tálukdári School and subsidiary buildings (Deposit Contribution) at Godhra for the sons of Tálukdárs, the total expenditure incurred being Rs. 17,859. The construction of the Ranchodlal Chotalal High School at Ahmedabad was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,26,051. The work of converting a block of 24 cells at the Reformatory School, Yeravda, into a dormitory for 34 boys, estimated to cost Rs. 6,879, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,999. The extension of the Church of Scotland Orphanage, Poona (Deposit Contribu-

tion), was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 5,040 against the estimated amount of Rs. 10,088. The levelling of the compound of the High School at Sholápur, to make it suitable for a play-ground, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,728 against the estimate of Rs. 3,027. New school building for 80 girls at Ráhuri in the Ahmednagar District was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,907. Additions and alterations to the Training School-house at Dhulia, estimated to cost Rs. 39,699, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 27,716. Additions and alterations to the Anglo-Vernacular School used as Deputy Educational Inspector's office and improving the existing Practicing School at Dhulia were completed at a cost of Rs. 4,556. School-houses at Sángvi, Khirode and Rozode (Local) in the Khándesh District were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,401, 3,935, and 3,739, respectively. The work of additions and alterations to the school-houses (Local) at Bhadli and Pahur was also completed at a cost of Rs. 2,532 and 2,541, respectively. The school-house at Varangáon (Local), estimated to cost Rs. 9,533, was in progress. The new Girls' School, Dhulia (Excluded Local), estimated to cost Rs. 9,879, was in progress, a sum of Rs. 9,479 being expended during the year. Additions and alterations to the High School at Kárwár, commenced during the previous year, were in progress and Rs. 8,446 were spent. Additions and alterations to the High School at Ratnágiri and the Victoria Memorial Girls' School at Bijápur were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,306 and Rs. 10,876, respectively. Further progress was made with the construction of the Female Normal School outside the town of Dhárwár, the total expenditure being Rs. 40,548 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 60,761. The school-houses at Halkeri and Arlikatti in the Dhárwár District, and a school-house for 100 boys at Aitaváda in the Sátára District were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,302, Rs. 2,775 and Rs. 3,075, respectively. A school-house at Mahimangad in the Sátára District and another at Awas in the Ratnágiri and Kolába District were commenced and Rs. 1,669 and Rs. 2,756, respectively, were spent on them. Additional buildings in connection with the Agricultural School at Hyderabad were nearly completed at a total cost of Rs. 35,788. The school-house at Bukera (Local) was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,305. A new school-house at Nindo Shahr (Local) was commenced and Rs. 1,635 were spent during the year. A new school-house at Sann, estimated to cost Rs. 3,357, was commenced and Rs. 2,482 were expended, while the additions and alterations to the Narayan Jagannath High School at Karáchi were completed at a total cost of Rs. 8,700.

Law and Justice.

The construction of a carriage-shed in the compound of His Majesty's High Court and of a dwarf compound wall with wrought iron railing round the Esplanade Police Magistrate's Courts, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 3,099 and Rs. 3,754, respectively, was in progress. The construction of Sub-Judges' Court-houses at Dáhánu and Thána estimated at Rs. 24,147 and Rs. 32,908 respectively was in progress. The combined Court-house at Surat and the Bungalow for the District Judge, Broach, were completed at a cost of Rs. 60,485 and Rs. 28,195, respectively. Additions and alterations to the Travellers' Bungalow at Nadiád to make it suitable for the residence (on tour) and Court of the Joint Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, estimated at Rs. 3,661, were commenced. Additions and alterations to the Judge's residence, Poona, to the old Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Párner in the Ahmednagar District for converting it into Sub-Judge's Court-house, and to the old Mamlatdár's Kacheri to convert it into a Court-house for the Sub-Judge at Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar District were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,304, Rs. 5,778 and Rs. 5,968, respectively. A new Court-house at Chálisgaon for the Sub-Judge of Bhadgaon was completed at a cost of Rs. 22,970. The work of adapting the Crystal Company's Bungalow on the hill-side for the Judge's residence at Kárwár was in progress and Rs. 15,403 were expended during the year. Additions and alterations to the District Judge's residence at Dhárwár, estimated to cost Rs. 5,520, were commenced and Rs. 4,532 were expended. The construction of Sub-Judge's Court at Bail-Hongal, additions and alterations to the Sub-Judge's Court at Chikodi, both in the Belgaum District, and extension of the Sub-Judge's Court-house at Pátan in the Sátára District were completed at a cost of Rs. 23,204, Rs. 3,795 and Rs. 4,559, respectively. A Court-house for the Sub-Judge at Athni in the Belgaum District, estimated to cost Rs. 22,920, was commenced and Rs. 5,700 were expended. Certain additions and alterations to the Civil Jail at Belgaum were completed at a cost of Rs. 4,899.

Jails.

A sum of Rs. 1,12,973 was spent in acquiring certain land at Parel required for constructing the new Prison for the City of Bombay. In connection with the Sábarmati Central Prison, Ahmedabad, an upper storey to the Superintendent's quarters was constructed; certain additions and alterations to the store-room were carried out, and a pipe line and a sump well for draining the waste water from the Jail to the Jail garden were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,199, Rs. 3,200 and Rs. 3,962, respectively, while the construction of Hospital Assistant's quarters, estimated at Rs. 3,267, was in progress. Printing Press buildings and quarters for the Press establishment at the Deccan Central Jail, Yerrawda, estimated at Rs. 2,07,514, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 71,261. The works of additions and alterations to the entrance, providing additional latrines and making additions and alterations to the existing latrine-sheds, providing bath and sullage drainage, all at the Deccan Central Jail, Yerrawda, were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,712, Rs. 10,395 and Rs. 13,585, respectively. The work of constructing a block of 20 cells for judicial solitary confinement and prison punishment at the Deccan Central Jail, Yerrawda, estimated to cost Rs. 13,987, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,952. The construction of Warders' Quarters, Hospital Assistant and clerks' quarters and outhouses for Jailor's quarters in connection with the Dhulia Prison, estimated at Rs. 11,999, was commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,441. Quarters for two clerks and 15 Warders at the Criminal Jail at Kárwár were in progress, the total expenditure being Rs. 11,683. Similar quarters at the Criminal Jail at

Ratnágiri were completed at a cost of Rs. 9,529. Eight cells for prisoners in the District Jail at Dhárwár, estimated to cost Rs. 4,922, were nearly completed, the expenditure to end of the year being Rs. 4,541. Rs. 2,996 were spent in constructing quarters for the Jailor estimated at Rs. 5,000 at the same station. The work of constructing a Subsidiary Jail at Tando Adam, estimated to cost Rs. 6,092, was commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 299. The work of increasing the accommodation in the Sub-Jail at Lárkhána and the conversion of the Jail Buildings at Jacobabad into Lines for Unarmed Police were completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,304 and Rs. 3,947, respectively. The outlay during the year on the new District Prison at Sukkur and the New Central Prison at Karáchi was Rs. 22,607 and Rs. 18,216, the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,75,612 and Rs. 3,56,563, respectively. Both the prisons were practically completed and were occupied by the Jail Department. A new Civil Jail at Karáchi, estimated to cost Rs. 16,138, was commenced and Rs. 8,000 were expended.

Police.

Stabling accommodation for 32 horses of the Bombay Mounted Police was provided in the compound of the Byculla Police Office and Lines at a cost of Rs. 9,145, while the construction of a single-storeyed block to accommodate the offices of the Protector of Pilgrims and public land conveyances and an intestate and lost property room and the addition of an upper storey to the existing store-room, both in the compound of the Head-quarters Police Office and Lines, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 10,774 and Rs. 5,955, respectively, were in progress. The construction of Lunatic Cells and Isolation Wards in connection with the new Police Hospital at Byculla, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 17,094, was in progress as was that of a Police Chouki and Lock-up at Máhim, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 4,039. The Police Lines at Bándra were completed at a cost of Rs. 31,987 and those at Jalálpor and a guard and store-room for the Head-quarter Police Lines, Surat, at a cost of Rs. 16,246 and Rs. 8,565, respectively. A bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police at Surat, estimated at Rs. 15,900, was in progress. Additions to the Head-quarter Police Lines at Kaira were nearly completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 29,561. The Police Lines at Vejalpur in the Panch Mahals were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,695 and the work of additions and alterations to the Police Lines at A'nand, being sanitary improvements, estimated to cost Rs. 2,840, was commenced. Additions and alterations to the Mounted Police Lines at Sádra were completed at a cost of Rs. 13,824, while certain additions to the City Police Lines in the Gáekwár's Haveli, Ahmedabad, and the construction of a block of 30 rooms in the Foot Police Lines, Sádra in the Mahi Kántha Agency, estimated at Rs. 15,302 and Rs. 10,031 respectively, were in progress. The Head-quarter Police Lines at Bhámburda (Poona) were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,89,263. The construction of the Police Lines and Police Office and Lock-up both at Lonávla was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 873 and Rs. 2,108, respectively. The work of providing additional accommodation for the Police at Dhond was also in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,000. The new Police Lines at Mandrup in the Sholápur District were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,111. The Police Lines at Tembhurni in the Sholápur District were nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,881. The Chief Constable's Office, Record and Store-room and Lock-up at Kopergaon in the Ahmednagar District were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,614. The work of constructing Police Quarters at Umrala Police Station in the Násik District was in progress, the outlay during the year being Rs. 2,832. The work of constructing lines for Unarmed Police at Yeola was nearly completed, the outlay during the year being Rs. 7,233. Additions and alterations to the existing quarters of Armed Police at Yeola were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,394. The construction of a bungalow for the Superintendent of Police, Násik, with outhouses was commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,045 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 13,699. The work of constructing Police Training School at Násik was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,51,027. Police Buildings for the new District of East Khándesh at Jalgaon, estimated to cost Rs. 1,51,388, were in progress, the amount expended during the year being Rs. 80,798. A bungalow with outhouses for the District Superintendent of Police of the new District of East Khándesh was completed at a cost of Rs. 14,140. Police Lines for Unarmed men at Dhulia, estimated at Rs. 32,168, were in progress, the amount expended during the year being Rs. 20,886. Police Lines for Unarmed men at Faizpur in Khándesh District, estimated to cost Rs. 9,614, were in progress, Rs. 6,398 being expended during the year. Stables and Infirmary for Sowárs' horses at Dhulia, estimated to cost Rs. 8,553, were commenced and Rs. 1,597 expended during the year. Police Lines at Pimpalner in the Khándesh District, estimated at Rs. 7,578, were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,915. The construction of a store-room attached to the Head-quarter Police Lines at Belgaum, additional Police Lines at Khed in the Ratnágiri District and a bungalow with outhouses for the District Superintendent of Police at Alibág in the Kolába District, in progress during the previous year, were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,500, Rs. 8,424 and Rs. 16,189, respectively. Police Lines at Chikodi in the Belgaum District, Head-quarter Police Lines and a new bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police, both at Kárwár, additional rooms for the Police Lines at Mundgod in the Kánara District, two blocks of 21 rooms at the Town Police Lines at Ratnágiri, additional Head-quarter Police Lines at Alibág in the Kolába District, new Head-quarter Police Lines at Sátára and additional accommodation for the Police at Muddebihál in the Bijápur District, which had all been commenced during the previous year, were in progress, the total expenditure up to end of the year amounting to Rs. 5,778, Rs. 73,020, Rs. 9,521, Rs. 5,214, Rs. 9,625, Rs. 49,711, Rs. 50,970 and Rs. 6,899, respectively. Additions and alterations to the Head-quarter Police Lines at Ratnágiri and Police Lines at Pen in the Kolába District, estimated to cost Rs. 4,189 and Rs. 9,102, respectively, were commenced and Rs. 2,297 and

Rs. 5,193 respectively were expended. Táluka Police Lines at Kárwár were under construction and an outlay of Rs. 8,102 was incurred. Rs. 1,967 were spent in collecting materials for providing additional accommodation for the Police at Pusegaon in the Sátára District. Police Lines at Kazi Ahmed, Nawabshah and Samaro, commenced last year, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 9,013, Rs. 24,637 and Rs. 12,728, respectively. Police Lines at Sinjhoro were nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,863. The Police Buildings at Mirpur Khás were completed at a total cost of Rs. 74,612, the year's expenditure being Rs. 13,641. A barrack room to accommodate 17 men of the Police Lines at Tando Adam was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,126. The new Police Lines at Tando Mahomed Khan were commenced and Rs. 6,996 were spent during the year. The Police Lines at Husri were completed at a total cost of Rs. 7,708. The Mounted Police Lines at Jamesabad were completed at a cost of Rs. 8,420. The additions and alterations to the Town Police Lines at Shikárpur and the construction of the Police Lines at Pano Akil were completed at a cost of Rs. 17,992 and Rs. 12,541, respectively. The zinc roofing of the City Police Inspector's Office at Karáchi was replaced with Mangalore tiles at a cost of Rs. 2,756.

Medical.

The construction of the new Veterinary College at Parel, Bombay, and students' quarters and outhouses in connection therewith, estimated at Rs. 79,276 and Rs. 78,136 respectively, was continued. In connection with the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, the works of providing (1) a store-room, pantry and lamproom in connection with the new Small-pox Ward, (2) additional accommodation for 7 nurses in connection with Women's and Children's Ward, (3) temporary accommodation for 20 measles patients, (4) fire fittings to certain buildings in the compound, (5) paint to the walls and ceilings on all the floors of the Female Wing, (6) two roads—one to the west and the other on the north of the compound—were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,026, Rs. 20,958, Rs. 2,780, Rs. 11,567, Rs. 4,712 and Rs. 3,023, respectively; while those of constructing (7) the Female Hospital, (8) a compound wall and (9) a shed to enclose the disinfector, and fixing (10) glass and marble shelves with brackets, brass towel rails, etc., to the Female Wing and (11) fire fittings in the same wing were in progress, the total expenditure being Rs. 3,89,854, Rs. 3,853, Rs. 2,943, Rs. 5,865 and Rs. 4,957 respectively. Further progress was made with the construction of the Wadia Home for Nurses in the compound of the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay (Deposit Contribution and Provincial Civil), the total expenditure being Rs. 89,480. The new Mortuary and Morgue in the compound of the same hospital, estimated at Rs. 6,422, was commenced. The work of additions and alterations to the old stables standing on the land acquired by Government for the extension of the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for adapting them (as a temporary measure) as an Out-patient's Department, was completed at a cost of Rs. 13,977. The extension of the Sir Kavasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital and the construction of Sir William Moore's Operating Theatres (Deposit Contribution) in the compound of the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 60,048 and Rs. 78,938 respectively, was in progress. An additional storey over the Nurses' and Stewards' quarters at the Kama Hospital (partly Provincial and partly Deposit Contribution) was built at a cost of Rs. 43,325. The construction of a new Labour Ward and an Operating-room at the back of the Allbless Hospital, Bombay, was in progress, the expenditure being Rs. 6,001. The work of converting the old Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Karjat into a dispensary (Local), estimated at Rs. 9,626, was in progress. The Pratt Free Veterinary Dispensary at Godhra was nearly completed, while the Kahandas Kálidas Parekh Dispensary at Umreth (Deposit Contribution) was completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 12,631 and Rs. 10,333 respectively. Further progress was made with the work of additions and alterations to the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, estimated at Rs. 38,178, the work being nearly completed, while a sum of Rs. 3,000 was spent on making sewerage connection and providing flush-out latrines to the above. Additions and alterations to the Veterinary Hospital, Ahmedabad (Local), estimated at Rs 9,915, were commenced. An Operation Room in the Civil Hospital at Sádra was built at a cost of Rs. 2,573. In connection with the West Hospital at Rájkot, the construction of an Eye-ward to accommodate 6 beds and an Eye-testing room, of a special ward for cases of tubercle with 8 beds, and of a tiled-floor in the Hospital verandahs was in progress, the expenditure being Rs. 974, Rs. 996 and Rs. 1,001 respectively. Sanitary improvements to the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, estimated to cost Rs. 1,10,367, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,154. The work of painting the walls of the Sassoon Hospital at Poona was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,727. Materials to the extent of Rs. 50,000 were collected for the Central Lunatic Asylum at Yerrawda. Land compensation, Rs. 10,157, was paid during the year for the new Veterinary Dispensary building in the Poona City. New Jacob Sassoon European Hospital, Poona (Deposit Contribution), estimated to cost Rs. 2,40,060, was commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 21,858. The Pratt Free Veterinary Dispensary at Sholápur was practically completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 12,862. Additions and alterations to the Lord Harris Hospital at Násik were in progress. The work of constructing a dispensary including the Hospital Assistant's quarters at Dindori in the Násik District was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,540 against the estimated cost of Rs. 9,565. A new dispensary at Chálisgaon was completed at a cost of Rs. 10,306; those at Edlabad, Sákri and Nandurbár commenced last year were in progress, the amounts expended on them being Rs. 10,679, Rs. 5,642 and Rs. 9,892 respectively. The construction of a new Civil Hospital at Belgaum was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 69,871. The Veterinary Dispensary at Dhárwár was nearly completed at a total cost of Rs. 10,974. The Veterinary Hospital at Bijápur and additions and alterations to the Civil Hospital at Ratnágiri were completed at a cost of Rs. 10,840

and Rs. 2,627 respectively. The work of additions and alterations to the Civil Hospital at Alibág in the Kolába District was in progress, the total expenditure being Rs. 6,610. The construction of a dispensary at Roha and additions and alterations to the Female Ward to convert it into quarters for the Civil Surgeon at Alibág, both in the Kolába District, estimated to cost Rs. 7,716 and Rs. 6,625, were taken in hand and Rs. 4,120 and Rs. 4,897 respectively were expended. The Civil Surgeon's bungalow, the work of extending the compound wall of the Civil Hospital, the new Medical School, and quarters for the students of the Medical School, all at Hyderabad, were completed at a cost of Rs. 16,121, Rs. 3,061, Rs. 16,137 and Rs. 31,862 respectively. The Nurses' quarters at the Civil Hospital at Hyderabad, estimated to cost Rs. 6,816, were commenced and nearly completed. A Veterinary Dispensary at Hála (Local) and another at Nausháhro (Local), estimated to cost Rs. 11,453 and Rs. 12,948, were commenced during the year, the latter being practically completed. The dispensary buildings (Local) at Johi were practically completed at a cost of Rs. 15,943 and those at Mirpur Máthelo were completed at a cost of Rs. 11,891, while those at Káshmor, estimated to cost Rs. 10,014, were in progress, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 3,627. The construction of the Civil Hospital at Lárkána was in progress, the outlay during the year being Rs. 36,887. Additions and alterations to the old Treasury Guard quarters at Sukkur to convert them into Sick Wards for Police patients were commenced and Rs. 6,971 were expended against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,228. In connection with the new Civil Hospital at Karáchi, the Dispensary and Septic Diseases Ward were completed at a cost of Rs. 39,830 and Rs. 39,203 respectively. The Mortuary and the Police and Medical Blocks were nearly completed, the outlay during the year being Rs. 7,299, Rs. 50,910 and Rs. 67,888 respectively. The Surgical Block was commenced and Rs. 28,921 were expended against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,36,491. A camp for pilgrims was erected at Perim at a cost of Rs. 46,449. Alterations to the Operating Room in the European General Hospital, Aden, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,792.

Miscellaneous.

The work of providing railing to the compound of the Public Works Department building, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 6,271, was in progress. A summer palace at Dumás for His Highness the Nawáb of Sachin (Deposit Contribution—Excluded Local), estimated at Rs. 85,646, was in progress. The construction of additional buildings for the Experimental Farm, Surat, estimated at Rs. 16,721, was in progress, while additional quarters and kitchens for probationers and Fieldmen were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,826. The farm buildings at Muvália, Dohad, were practically completed, and the construction of a tobacco-curing house, etc., in the Government Agricultural Farm at Nadiád was carried out, the total expenditure being Rs. 12,459 and Rs. 3,649 respectively. The Queen Victoria Memorial Fountain at Poona (Deposit Contribution), the office and bungalow for the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, the quarters for the Sub-divisional Officer at Sákri in the Khándesh District, the Experimental Farm buildings and the new Native General Library, both at Dhulia, were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,859, Rs. 28,484, Rs. 3,686, Rs. 8,829, and Rs. 5,477 respectively. A store-house for the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, was commenced and Rs. 4,117 incurred during the year. The construction of an office and residence for the Executive Engineer at Bijápur and of a Public Works Department rest and store-house at Castle Rock in the Dhárwár District, commenced during the previous year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 30,361 and Rs. 6,746 respectively. The construction of Sub-divisional Officer's quarters and office at Bail-Hongal in the Belgaum District, estimated to cost Rs. 4,461, was taken in hand and Rs. 2,999 were expended. One well was constructed and another commenced in the Experimental Farm at Dhárwár, the expenditure being Rs. 2,933 and Rs. 1,604 respectively. The Experimental Farm buildings at Mirpur Khás, the re-construction of a part of the office of the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, in the Fort at Hyderabad, and additions and alterations to the same office were completed at a cost of Rs. 16,112, Rs. 4,168 and Rs. 11,499 respectively. The construction of a vegetable market at Umarkot (Local), estimated to cost Rs. 3,000, was commenced and nearly completed.

2.—Communications.

During the year Rs. 6,19,507 were expended on original works connected with roads. Out of this Rs. 2,48,754 were provided by Provincial and Rs. 3,70,753 by Local Funds. The principal works, either in progress or completed, were the following :—

Metalled Roads—Bridged and drained throughout.

Northern Division	... Road from Bándra to Dánda, 2nd section (Provincial).
	Widening the Bándra-Ghodbandar Road (Local).
	Road from the Champaner Road Station to Jambughoda within British limits (Provincial).
	Road from Matar towards Cambay, 1st section (Local).
	Metalling the remaining 4½ miles of the Ahmedabad-Bareja Road (Local).
	Collecting metal for metalling the road from Ahmedabad to Naroda (Local).
Central Division	... Kotumbighat deviation on the main line of the Násik-Bulsár Road.

Metalled Roads—Partially bridged and drained.

Northern Division	... Mehmadábad-Dákor Road, 2nd section (Provincial).
Central Division	... Ghorda-Kondaibari Road (Provincial).
	Ghorda-Chinchpáda Road, 2nd section, from 52nd mile of Dhulia-Surat Road to Visarvádi (Provincial).

Southern Division ... Re-constructing drainage works on the road from Saundatti to Dhárwár (Provincial).
Constructing the ghát portion and the Markandeya Causeway on the road from Dhupdal Railway Station to Gokak Town (Local).

Unmetalled Roads—Bridged and drained throughout.

Northern Division ... Metalling the unmetalled portion of the Broach-Jambusar Road up to Amod (Local).
Central Division ... Ghoti-Shirghát Road (Provincial).

Unmetalled Roads—Partially bridged and drained.

Northern Division ... Road from Sanjan to Talásari, 2nd section, Kavad to Udva (Provincial).
Road from Khardi to Parali, 1st section, Khardi to Temba (Provincial).
Road from Karjat to Bhimashankar, 1st section (Local).
Road from Gokhirwa to Vajreshwari (Local).
Metalling the road from Gokhirwa to Vajreshwari (Local).
Road from Sháhápur to Khutal, 1st section, Sháhápur to Shenwa (Local).
Road from Bháyandar to Káshimira (Local).
Motlibai Wadia Road from Icchápur to Suvali (Local).
Central Division ... Improving the Bárámati Nira Station Road (Provincial).
Completing the road from Dimbha Khurd to Bhimashankar (Provincial).
Metalling the Kurduwádi-Pandharpur Road (Provincial).
Constructing the Chinchpáda feeder road (Local).
Constructing the Shirpur-Chopda Road, 1st section, from Dahiwad in mile No. 88 of the Bombay-Agra Road to Aner River (Local).
Constructing the Shirpur-Chopda Road, 2nd section, from the Aner River to Chopda (Local).
Parola-Dharangaon Road (Local).
Sindkheda-Gorana Road (Local).
Constructing a feeder road from Ranala Railway Station to Ranala Town, Nandurbár Táluka (Local).
Constructing the Nandurbár-Nizámpur Road, 1st section, from Nandurbár to Thánapáda (Local).
Constructing the Sháháda-Khetia Road (Local).
Southern Division ... Improving the road from Guhágar to Chiplún, section from Chikhli to Chiplún (Provincial).
Constructing the road from Mandangad to Mahápral (Local).
Constructing the road from Nágothna to Roha over Bhisikhind (Local).
Completing the Kárli-Bibikhind Road (Local).
Completing the road from Ahmel to Shirdhon (Local).

Roads banked and surfaced with murum but not drained.

Northern Division ... Road from Bulsár to Khergám (Local).

Roads cleared only.

Central Division ... Constructing the Vellunji-Ghanwell footpath (Provincial).
Constructing the Kalwan-Deola Road (Local).
Southern Division ... Constructing the road from Bilgi to Konnur, *vid* Galgali (Local).
I. L. B. D. ... Roads in the squared portion of the Sákrand Táluka commanded by the Dad system.

Accommodation for travellers.

The work of constructing a Dharmáshála at Manchar on the Poona-Násik Road was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,615. The Inspection Bungalows with outhouses at Khed and Ner on the Dhulia-Surat Road, estimated to cost Rs. 5,418 and Rs. 5,548, respectively, were commenced during the year, the expenditure being Rs. 500 and 501, respectively. The new Inspection Bungalow at Yával in the Khándesh District, estimated at Rs. 4,970, was commenced, the outlay during the year being Rs. 1,543. The Dharmáshálá at Beldhadi in the Dhárwár District and the Inspection Bungalows at Agsur in the Kánara District and at Khandála in the Sátára District were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,789, Rs. 3,158 and Rs. 4,879, respectively. The Public Works rest-house at Kumbhárwáda in the Kánara District was in progress, the total expenditure being Rs. 5,319. A Public Works Department Rest-house at Ránebennur in the Dhárwár District, an Inspection Bungalow at Deogad in the Ratnágiri District and additions and alterations to the rest-house at Cámpoli in the Kolába District, estimated to cost Rs. 7,118, Rs. 5,097 and Rs. 4,217, respectively, were taken in hand and Rs. 3,089, Rs. 1,950 and Rs. 3,041 were expended on them. Rs. 2,381 were spent on the collection of materials for an Inspection Bungalow at Vita in the Sátára District. The new Musáfarkhána at Dáro (Incorporated Local) was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,304, and a bungalow at Jángri village between Kotri and Tháno Bulákhán, estimated to cost Rs. 6,666, was commenced and Rs. 3,457 expended.

Nurseries were maintained in the Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Kánara, Sátára and Bijápur Districts. A number of trees were planted and preserved in the Poona, Sholápur, Násik, Belgaum and Khándesh Districts. A sum of Rs. 958 was realized from the sale of fruit and road-side trees in the Central Division. Planting, watering and fencing of road-side trees continued to receive careful attention throughout the Presidency. Arboriculture.

3.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The culvert over the Kankanpur Nála at Ghodra (Deposit Contribution) was practically completed at a cost of Rs. 6,236. Improvements to Towns.

Improvements to the Charlotte Lake at Mátherán were carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,571. The work of improving the village (Gam) tank (Local) at Uttarsanda, Nadiád Táluka, was completed as a cost of Rs. 4,976. A sum of Rs. 5,036 was spent on making experimental borings in certain wells in the Kaira District. The work of constructing the Visápur Tank in the Ahmednagar District was in progress, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 53,766. Miri Tank in the Ahmednagar District was commenced and an expenditure of Rs. 2,280 incurred against an estimate of Rs. 9,025. In the Belgaum District certain improvements to an old well at Bail-Hongal were completed at a cost of Rs. 4,850 and the construction of a well at Benkatti in the Parasgad Táluka, estimated to cost Rs. 4,900, was commenced and Rs. 506 spent on it. In the Bijápur District the construction of wells at Niralkeri and Adgal were in progress, the total expenditure on them being Rs. 1,809 and Rs. 2,494, respectively. Improvements to the Subhedár Tank at Sunag and to the tanks at Janmatti, Bevinmatti, Amingad, Kerur, Bádámi and Donur were in progress and the expenditure on them aggregated Rs. 15,899 during the year. The work of sinking some trial wells in connection with the project for improving the Sukkur water-supply was commenced and Rs. 77 were expended against the estimate of Rs. 4,934. Water-supply.

The extension of the drainage of the city of Ahmedabad, a Municipal work, was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,40,581. A further extension of the above was also carried out at a cost of Rs. 57,424. The work of filling in the Arkilla moat at Bijápur was in progress, the total expenditure being Rs. 5,486. Sewerage and drainage.

Further progress was made with the construction of a light-house on the Dholera Bandar (Excluded Local Fund), the expenditure being Rs. 5,611. Light-house.

Improvements to the Carnegy Road in the Marine Lines, Bombay, were carried out at a cost of Rs 6,516. The work of improving and draining the Oval at Bombay was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,776. Miscellaneous.

MILITARY WORKS.

The following stations were under the control of the Public Works Department during the year :—

Baroda, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Rájkot in the 5th Mhow (Division), Sirur and Purandhar in the Poona Division, and Sátára in the Ahmednagar Brigade.

The construction of an Armoury for the Native Infantry Lines at Baroda Camp, estimated at Rs. 7,009, was commenced. Accommodation for Native Troops.

The expenditure on original works in connection with the water-supply to Kirkee amounted to Rs. 984. The head-works of the Pashan Tank and the distribution mains in Kirkee, including the service pipes of the Military buildings, were maintained in an efficient state at a total cost of Rs. 3,362. Water-supply.

No other new works were carried out during the year, operations being confined to minor works and maintenance and repairs of existing buildings, water-supply works and cantonment roads.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Famine Relief Works opened in the Central Division towards the close of the year 1905-1906 were closed by the end of September generally. In the Southern Division the works started during 1905-1906 were continued and some new ones were also opened. The works were mainly of the nature of improvements to roads and tanks.

9. Irrigation.

In the year 1906-1907 the expenditure on Irrigation Works throughout the Presidency amounted to over Rs. 47½ lákhs compared with 48⅔ lákhs in the previous year. This outlay was divided between Sind and Presidency proper in the proportion of 29 : 18½.

2. The expenditure was distributed under different heads as under :—

Heads.		Amount.	Remarks.
Capital—	Rs.	Rs.	
Major Works—			
Protective Works	(*a*)3,48,367		
Productive Works	(*b*)1,07,904		
		4,56,271	Imperial.
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	.....	2,49,715	½ Imperial and ½ Provincial.
Revenue—			
Major Works—			
Protective Works	85,425		
Productive Works	9,40,361		
		10,25,786	Do.
Minor Works ond Navigation—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	3,58,398		
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept ...	11,14,126		
		14,72,524	Do.
Agricultural Works—			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	10,36,050		
Contribution Works	22,766		
		10,58,816	Do.
Construction of Protective Works—			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	.....	(*c*)2,58,971	Imperial.
Famine Relief outlay on Irrigation Works	.....	2,29,930	
Grand Total ..		47,52,013	

(*a*) Inclusive of Rs. 2,858 on account of expenditure in England.
(*b*) Do. Rs. 2,886 do. do.
(*c*) Do. Rs. 1,368 do. do.

3. The total is classified as under :—

	Deccan and Gujarát.	Sind.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	7,84,629	3,19,782	11,04,411
Repairs	4,06,742	17,63,820	21,70,562
Establishment	5,50,238	7,63,454	13,13,692
Tools and Plant	85,307	44,839	1,30,146
Refunds of Revenue	3,632	.....	3,632
Gratuitous Relief	17,440	.....	17,440
Suspense Account	724	12,196	12,920
Receipts on Capital Account	—790	.....	—790
Total ...	18,47,922	29,04,091	47,52,013

DECCAN AND GUJARAT.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals.

The rainfall gauged during the year at Ahmedabad and Prántij was 35·63 and 44·54 inches, respectively, against an average of 29·39 and 29·85 inches for the past 30 years, including that under report. It was both ample and fairly well distributed.

The season was a good one for the chain of works comprising the Hathmati Canal which fills the Bokh Reservoir whence water is sent down the Khari River to the Khari Cut which supplies the Chandola Regulating Tank for the irrigation below Ahmedabad.

The areas irrigated and the assessed revenue on the above two (Hathmati and Khari Cut) systems compare with the average of the previous ten years as follows :—

	1906-1907.		Average of the past 10 years.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Hathmati Canal	2,258	5,247	1,780	4,604
Khari Cut Canal	2,687	19,272	1,591	6,401

The irrigation on the Hathmati was mainly rabi, for the kharif rains were sufficient for the crops and 99 acres only of kharif were irrigated. For the Khari Cut the irrigation was mainly rice during the kharif season, this crop requiring the rainfall to be supplemented by irrigation.

The Vasai Reservoir, a regulating tank under the Khari, is not yet completed.

Khari Sluices.

The Khari Sluices are a continuation of the chain of irrigation of which the Hathmati and Khari Cut are the upper portion and command 8,000 acres of good rice land. Two regulating tanks, the Goblaj and Bherai, supplied by the Khari River are as yet only partially completed but were filled and were useful in assisting irrigation during the year. The Khari River had ample water to fill them.

The further removal of the weed "Gha Bajaria" from the Khari River also greatly benefited the irrigation under the Khari Sluices. The obstruction to the free flow of water caused by the weeds no longer exists and the water now passes down without hindrance.

New tanks in Kaira and Panch Mahâls District.

The Tranza-Nagrama and Wangroli Tanks and Canals were practically completed during the year, while the Wangroli Tank was for the first time brought into operation. The former pair of tanks, however, failed to fill. They are dependent almost entirely for a supply on the Mater drains, which did not flow to any appreciable extent. The main drain comes from Baroda territory, where most of the water it brought down was utilised. The area irrigated by these tanks and the assessed revenue is shown below:—

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Tranza-Nagrama	223	657	...	...
Wangroli Tank	...	602	209	625

Good progress was made with the construction of the Savli Tank, the capital expenditure during the year being Rs. 20,237. This tank will be brought into operation next year. Repairs to the waste weir of the Muvalia Tank in the Panch Mahâls District were completed and a new head to the Left Bank canal was under construction during the year.

Old Tanks.

Improvements to 4 and repairs to 32 small irrigation tanks in the Gujarát Irrigation District and also repairs to 69 tanks in the Surat and Broach District were executed during the year, the total expenditure being Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 46,674 on improvements and repairs respectively.

Surveys and projects.

The Mahi is the river which can best irrigate Gujarát. The survey of the Mahi Canal was continued and the main canal line surveyed to the tail near Mátar. Rs. 5,273 were expended. A survey for a reservoir at Dharoi on the Sábarmati River was in progress, the expenditure being Rs. 1,362. On the Meshwa River was a site for a weir chosen and the survey of a canal on the right bank put in hand.

Small Tanks.

The investigation of small tanks in the Panch Mahâls District was continued. 219 small tanks were inspected and detailed survey of about 30 carried out with a view to their improvement, the expenditure thus incurred being Rs. 3,565. The survey of the small tanks in the Surat and Broach District was completed, the total expenditure incurred being Rs. 39,026.

Drainage Channels.

The Chekla Drainage Channel in the Sánand Táluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate was the only original work of this class in progress. It has been since completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,109. A sum of Rs. 19,618 was spent during the year on annual and special repairs to the Drainage Channels in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat Districts.

General.

A large number of small tanks in the Gujarát Irrigation District still stand in need of improvement and repairs and a systematic survey of these is being carried on.

Central Division.

(a) *Nature and purpose of any large works which have been undertaken or were in progress during the year 1906-1907.*

Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District.

The masonry dam at Chankápur in the Kalvan Táluka of the Násik District intended to store water for a New Canal, the Girna Left Bank Canal, as well as to extend irrigation on existing bandharas or weirs was in progress during the year. The frames of the seven low level undersluices were put in and masonry carried 18 feet above the sill of undersluices. Good

progress was also made with the north and south waste weir masonry. The southern earthen embankment was almost completed and the northern one was in progress, the expenditure of the year being Rs. 1,33,091.

The Girna Left Bank Canal alluded to above was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 66,637.

The masonry waste weir for the Waghad Tank was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 61,540. The automatic gates were received but could not be fixed in time. This reservoir which will contain 617 million cubic feet when the weir is completed provides storage for the Palkhed Canal in the Násik District.

Two masonry works on this canal, commenced last year, for shortening the length of canal and excluding flood water were completed at a total cost of Rs. 15,115 and two other works were in progress during the year.

The Godáveri Canal Project estimated to cost Rs. 95,61,044, including indirect charges, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State during the year and works were regularly commenced in February 1907. The project consists of a storage reservoir on the River Darna in the Násik District and a pick-up weir on the Godáveri at Nandur-Madhmeshwar from which a canal is taken off on the Right Bank to irrigate an area of 40,526 acres in the Násik and Ahmednagar Collectorates.

Inspection bungalows and service roads were commenced. The excavation for the dam and the pick-up weir were well advanced and the excavation of the canal for the first twenty miles has been started. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 35,027.

Sholápur District.

The Budhihal Tank in the Sángola Táluka of the Sholápur District, after having been started as a famine work, was after the close of the famine continued as an ordinary work until orders were received from Government to close the work.

Work was continued on the Left Bank Canal of the Wadshivne Tank, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 18,231.

Of Second Class Irrigation Works in the Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District, 28 bandharas and channels were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 24,135, and the conversion of one "Katcha" bandhara was undertaken in addition to the two already in progress. In East Khándesh, the old bandharas and channels of the villages of Amalner and Toli were repaired and improved. In West Khándesh, the Upper Biladi and Rayangaon Channels received attention. In the Násik portion of the district, the Gangwan-Bhadwan and Walwáda and Wághla channels were attended to. Besides the above-mentioned important works on which considerable sums were spent, repairs were executed to 17 channels in West Khándesh, 1 in East Khándesh and 8 in the Násik portion of the Khándesh Irrigation District.

Famine Relief Works.

The following canal and tank works were in progress during the year to give work for famine relief:—

Poona District.

Victoria Tank at Warwand.

Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District.

Godáveri Right Bank Canal.

Ahmednagar District.

Musalwádi Tank.

Sholápur District.

Budhihal Tank.

Bhámburdi Tank.

Mangi Tank.

The number of people employed on the works was never very large, and the amount of work done was inconsiderable. The Victoria Tank at Warwand in the Poona District is a small tank which will be able to store 398 million cubic feet for irrigation purposes at the tail of the Mutha Right Bank Canal.

The Musalwádi Tank is a tail tank on the Ojhar Right Bank Canal, one of the canals of the Pravara system.

The tanks at Bhámburdi in the Málsiras Táluka, Budhihal in Sángola and Mangi in Kármala Tálukas will be capable of impounding 463·6, 1,062·55 and 1,241·4 millions cubic feet, respectively.

The following statement shows area irrigated and assessed revenue on the irrigation works in 1906-1907 as compared with the average of last ten years:—

Names of Works.	1906-1907.		Average of past 10 years.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed Revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed Revenue.
Major Works—Protective Works.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Nira Canal	37,490	2,88,405	40,594	1,82,462
Shetphal Tank	2,062	20,203	1,529*	6,533*
Mhaswad Tank	4,359	22,182	7,052	22,114
Total ...	43,911	3,30,790	49,175	2,11,109
Productive Works.				
Lower Panjhra River Works	2,296	14,062	2,794	16,824
Kadwa River Works. Waghad Tank	.....	5	.....	131
Kadwa River Works. Palkhed Canal	1,544	10,962	2,130	11,060
Kadwa River Works. Ojhar Tambat	382	2,484	571	2,718
Kadwa River Works. Wadali Canal	226	1,259	466	1,741
Lákh Canal	304	722	889	1,773
Mutha Canals	11,451	3,37,889	9,002	2,92,689
Ekruk Tank	4,548	41,142	3,843	29,133
Total ...	20,751	4,08,625	19,695	3,56,069
Total, Major Works ...	64,662	7,39,315	68,870	5,67,178
Minor Works and Navigation.				
Hartála Tank	19	654	41	612
Mháswa Tank	212	1,081	420	1,315
Jáuda Canals	1,487	4,569	2,906	7,912
Párşul Tank	811	3,443	510	2,039
Ojhár Canal	3,931	5,460	6,200	10,902
Bhátodi Tank	1,043	.....	917	4,877
Mátoba Tank	2,483	11,873	2,002	11,463
Kásurdi Tank	128	672	90	520
Shirsuphal Tank	1,549	3,353	973	2,226
Bhádalwádi Tank	1,929	3,913	1,329	3,088
Koregaon Tank	535	1,313	203	474
Ashti Tank	2,309	8,328	2,015	5,833
Total ..	16,436	50,732	17,606	51,261
Second Class Irrigation Works.				
Poona Irrigation District	729	3,500	731	3 514
Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District	18,289	44,458	17,608	75,889
Khándesh Irrigation District	20,852	1,40,303	20,340	1,36,792
Total ...	39,870	1,88,261	38,679	2,16,195
Grand Total ...	1,20,968	9,78,308	1,25,155	8,34,634

* Average of 5 years only.

There was a decrease of 3,583 acres in the area on Major Protective Works as compared with the average of the last ten years, but on the other hand there was a large increase of Rs. 1,19,681 on the gross assessed revenue.

The decrease in area on the Nira Canal was due to a fall in the area of rabi crops due to short supply in the Nira River caused by the partial failure of the late rains. The gross assessed revenue is, however, the largest on record, and is due chiefly to the increase in the area of sugarcane and in the water-rates for sugarcane, monsoon and rabi crops. The Shetphal Tank, a tank at the tail of the Nira Canal, only came into operation about five years ago, and the area and revenue have been steadily rising. Owing to shortness of water due to the tank not being completely filled during the year (owing to breaches in the bank of the Nira Canal) water could not be given outside the blocks during the rabi season; otherwise, a further revenue of Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 might have been obtained. The decrease in the area of Mhaswad was due to insufficient supply, the tank being quite empty at the beginning of the kharif season and consequently the full demand for kharif crops could not be met, which resulted in a considerable decrease in the area irrigated.

In the case of productive works collectively, there was a slight rise in the area and considerable rise in the revenue as compared with the average of the last ten years. There was a rise of 2,449 acres in the area and Rs. 45,200 in the revenue on the Mutha Canals, and on the Ekruk Tank, a rise of 705 acres in the area and Rs. 12,009 in the revenue. This was due in the case of the Mutha Canals to the large area of kharif crops grown during the year. Owing, however, to partial failure of the late rains the draw-off from Lake Fife commenced about five weeks earlier than usual and the area under sugarcane had therefore to be reduced by about 400 acres.

The gross assessed revenue from irrigation for the year, although considerably higher than the average for 10 years, was thus lower than that for 1905-1906 by about Rs. 27,000. The increase in the case of Ekruk is principally due to the large demand for water which arose during the latter part of the rainy season when the September rains were delayed. In the case of the other works under this head there is a fall in area and revenue.

For works under the head "Minor Works and Navigation," there was very little difference between the totals of areas and revenues as a whole, compared with the average of last ten years.

There were increases both in areas and revenues in the case of the Shirsuphal and Bhadalwádi Tanks in the Poona District due to the tanks receiving good replenishment in August and September and to their, therefore, being able to supply water to a large area of rabi crops. The same reason was responsible for the rise in the figures for the Ashti and Koregaon Tanks in the Sholápur District. The Ojhar Canal in the Ahmednagar District, however, shows a considerable falling off, and this is mainly in rabi crops due to a poor supply in the river during the rabi season. As regards the Jamda Canals in the East Khándesh District, the falling off in revenue and irrigated area appears to be due to heavy rainfall in the kharif season.

(b) Important events which have occurred concerning Works.

There were no events of much importance to record during the year. The rainfall was not very satisfactory and the late rains partially failed in some places, one result being shortage of supply in the large ghát-fed storage reservoirs of Lake Fife and Lake Whiting (Bhátghar). The tanks, however, in the east of Poona and in Sholápur, with the exception of Mhaswad, received timely replenishment in August and September. There was exceptionally heavy rainfall registered at Kem in the centre of the catchment of the Wadshivne Tank on the 18th June, 6·65 inches fell in 3½ hours, which produced a run-off of 58 per cent. of the rainfall gauged at Kem. The rainfall at Wadshivne itself was only 3·5 inches, the distance between the two stations being 3 miles. If the mean rainfall over the catchment be taken, the percentage of run-off would work out much higher. This is a typical catchment consisting of both cultivated and barren murum land.

(c) Engineering questions that have arisen.

The automatic gates erected at Lake Fife still continue to prove very satisfactory. By their provision an additional supply of 794 million cubic feet can be stored with certainty at the end of the monsoon, whereas with the old arrangement of standards and planks, a smaller quantity could only be stored and that without any certainty and at considerable risk to the dam. Automatic gates have been obtained for the Waghad Tank, but unfortunately could not be fixed this year, and similar gates have also been ordered for the masonry dam at Chankápur.

The experiments made in finding the line of saturation of the various earthen dams were continued.

Surveys, etc.

Plans and estimates for improvements to the water-supply of Poona and Kirkee Cantonments and Poona City were submitted to Government during the year.

A survey was completed for 2 canals, one on the Left Bank and one on the Right Bank of the Pathri Tank, to command 7,000 acres and the project for the same is under preparation.

In the Khándesh Irrigation District, besides the gauging of the River Panjhra at Pankheda and Dhulia, the Aner at Gangpur, the Mánad at Sáigaon and the Tápti near Bhusával, carried out on behalf of the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty (Protective Works), the rivers of—

(1) The Wághur at Ráipur,
(2) The Arunávati at Karwand,
(3) The Kan at Khandbára, and
(4) The Bori at Purmapáda,

were gauged in connection with proposed storage tanks in the Khándesh District. The completion of the survey for the first two projects is in abeyance, but the projects for works at Khandbára and Purmapáda are under preparation. Surveys for improvements to a large number of bandharas and channels in the Khándesh Irrigation and Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation Districts were in progress during the year. Detailed surveys for distributaries from the Girna Left Bank Canal were in progress and a systematic and thorough contour plan is being prepared for the same.

(d) Results of new administrative measures affecting the Department which have been tried.

The block system of irrigation introduced on the Nira Canal and the Ghetphal and Bhádalwádi Tanks worked satisfactorily during the year. The boundaries of blocks under the Nira Canal have been demarcated by means of stones. In the hot weather, with a view to determine the minimum number of days required to irrigate crops, the Nira Canal was divided

into six sections and each was supervised by a sub-overseer or by the sub-divisional officer who took care to have the irrigation completed as rapidly as possible. Further experiments will be made in the direction and the results should prove very useful.

Mr. Mirza's self-acting module alluded to in last year's report was removed from the pumping station to the distributary in the 14th mile of the Mutha Right Bank Canal. The module, however, was found not to satisfy two important conditions—(1) that it should keep the discharge automatically constant, however much the water levels may vary in the canal or in the distributary channels or in both at the same time, (2) that it should be free from derangement by weeds.

The telegraph line on the Nira Canal continued to prove of great assistance in the efficient regulation of the supply of the canal.

Southern Division.

Preliminary.

The entire irrigation in the Southern Division comes under two classes, namely, (1) works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept and which are directly managed by the Public Works Department, and (2) second class works mostly managed by the cultivators themselves, and for which special repairs and improvements are carried out by the Public Works Department.

The area irrigated yearly by the former class of works is about 25,000 acres and by the latter—reliable figures for these are not available—perhaps about 150,000; total about 175,000 acres. The number of works of the former class is 14 and of the latter about 3,600.

Area irrigated and gross assessed revenue.

The area under irrigation and gross assessed revenue on all the first class irrigation works for the Southern Division are shown below in two statements, detailed in one by works and in the other by districts. The figures for the year are compared with the average of the previous 10 years.

Name of work.	1906-1907.		Average of previous 10 years.	
	Area irrigated.	Assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Assessed revenue.
Major Works.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Krishna Canal	7,013	39,857	6,329	48,658
Minor Works.				
Rewári Canal	423	1,698	859	4,745
Upper Man River Works	419	1,631	1,154	4,056
Yerla River Irrigation Works	3,103	15,027	3,055	11,524
Chikhli Canal	248	1,265	354	1,684
Maini Tank	1,264	5,525	1,458	5,097
Muchkundi Tank (*a*)	14	462	49	374
Gadikeri Tank	377	1,987	337	1,987
Dambal Tank (*b*)	270	1,614	364	1,940
Medleri Tank	100	686	95	635
Madag Tank	635	3,000	880	2,333
Asundi Tank (*b*)	262	1,087	325	1,381
Mavinkop Tank (*c*)	573	2,338	549	1,908
Gokák Canal, 1st section, and Storage Works	8,946	50,431	9,388	41,965
Total ...	16,634	86,751	18,867	79,629
Grand Total ...	23,647	1,26,608	25,196	1,28,287
Name of District.				
Belgaum	9,323	52,418	9,725	43,952
Dhárwár Irrigation	1,840	8,725	2,213	8,197
Sátára	12,470	65,003	13,209	75,764
Bijápur	14	462	49	374
Total ...	23,647	1,26,608	25,196	1,28,287

(*a*) Only 337 acres are under consolidated assessment. (*b*) Includes area under consolidated assessment.
(*c*) Area under consolidated assessment.

On the whole both area and revenue showed a decrease of 11 per cent. as compared with the results of the previous year and 6 and 1 per cent. respectively compared with the average of the past 10 years. If the Krishna Canal is excepted, there was an increase in the area irrigated on the remaining 5 works in the Sátára District as compared with the previous year. The decrease on the Krishna and Gokák Canals was principally due to want of demand for water. The falling off in the demand on the Gokák Canal is attributed to timely and copious rainfall. In the Dhárwár Irrigation District the monsoon rainfall was unsatisfactory, the rabi rains failed, and four out of the five tanks in the district were almost dry from April to July 1906.

Remarks on individual works.

At the Gokak Storage Works the water first flowed over the weir on the 24th June 1906 and the maximum flood occurred on the 24th July when the water level rose to 2·81 feet above the present weir crest, namely, R. L. 2008·06, the discharge being estimated at 41,873 cubic feet per second equal to a run-off of 0·06 inch per hour from the whole catchment basin (1,080 square miles).

An increase in the storage of 214 million cubic feet, equivalent to 23 days' supply for mills and irrigation, was obtained by temporarily raising a wall 1·74 feet high on the weir crest after the monsoon.

The storage was first drawn upon on the 10th January 1907.

Maini Tank.

The work of raising the waste weir and outlet tower commenced in the previous year was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 34,077. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 23,820.

Special experiments.

Experiment in evaporation and absorption.—The observations for evaporation at the Gokák storage reservoir were continued. The loss during the year (omitting the period from 1st June to 31st August) amounted to 7·095 feet in vertical depth exclusive of the loss by absorption of which no observations were made. Experiments for loss of water in transit were made on the Lolsur Distributary.

Silt in tanks and saturation through tank embankments.

Observations for these were continued during the year and the results reported to Government.

Crop experiments.

The cultivation of Broach cotton was tried during the year under Medleri, Asundi and Dambal Tanks. The seed was supplied free of cost by the Agricultural Department. At Dambal the experiment proved a success and the net profit realized was Rs. 115 per acre. The experiment failed at Medleri and Asundi, partly on account of the heavy and untimely rains and partly through inattention on the part of the ryots to the instructions of the Agricultural Department as regards sowing the seed.

Second class tanks.

The expenditure on repairs to second class tanks as compared with the average of the previous 10 years was as follows :—

District.	1906-1907.		Average of previous ten years.	
	Number of tanks repaired.	Cost.	Number of tanks repaired.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Belgaum	41	16,713	30	20,050
Dhárwár Irrigation	104	95,273	68	55,720
Ratnágiri	2	132	2	691
Bijápur	.....	.....	2	1,378
Sátára	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	48
Kánara	.....	.....	$\frac{2}{10}$	63
Total ...	147	1,12,118	102	77,950

Famine Relief Works.

Several new works were commenced or extensions of old works undertaken in order to provide employment for famine relief. In the Belgaum District, the Murgod and Shedbal Tanks and the Gokák Canal extension were in hand. The total expenditure on these works amounted to Rs. 1,22,680. In the Bijápur District, the Kalaskop, Sangogi and Hullur Tanks were in progress; the famine expenditure on the three works together amounted to Rs. 59,364. In the Sátára District the Goregaon Tank was in progress for a time; the total expenditure on the work was Rs. 13,849.

Work done by the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty.

The Special Duty work was constituted agreeably to the orders contained in Government Resolution No. E.—1903 of 21st July 1906, and the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty assumed charge of his work on the 5th July 1906.

The actual survey operations were commenced in the beginning of August when 3 Assistant Engineers were posted for duty to this Division. Surveyors were also then transferred from the establishment employed on survey of Protective Irrigation Works, and more were employed later on, from time to time, as requirements developed.

This Division having been constituted solely for the purpose of working up small Protective Famine Projects suitable for inclusion in the famine programme, the principle adopted in selecting works is to seek for such works only as can be executed and completed ordinarily in one famine; the works are consequently of small nature, costing about 1 to 2 lakhs, and in no case, exceeding 10 lakhs. Soon after the constitution of the special duty, proposals were submitted by the Superintending Engineer and approved by Government regarding the extent to which provision is to be made in the programme for each separate district and each táluka of the district where operations were already commenced. This was based on the principle that sufficient work was to be provided for each district, to give employment to the total number of relief workers that were actually employed during the two

famines of 1896-1897 and 1899-1900 to 1901-1902. The amount thus arrived at for each district was distributed amongst the tálukas roughly according to population with slight modifications to suit local conditions, having regard to the extent to which the tálukas were, comparatively, affected during these famines.

The actual work done during the year under report was the prospecting for sites for small irrigation tank works of the nature described above, and for terracing of fields in different tálukas of the Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Bijápur Districts, and drawing up projects in connection with the same. Later on, however, some other forms of works have been undertaken, *viz.*, reclamation or levelling of rough ravine land near large rivers, and constructing field embankments for impounding water that runs to waste. The details of work done up to the end of March 1907 are given below:—

1.—Ahmednagar District.

The work in this district was commenced on the 1st of August 1906. Up to March 1907 nine tank projects, including estimates for terracing fields in the vicinities of the tanks, were prepared, two of which, *viz.*, for the Thergaon Tank and Durgaon Tank, both in the Karjat Táluka, were submitted to Government. The remaining projects were then under preparation or revision, and many of them have been subsequently submitted to Government. The total amount of estimates for all the nine projects for work available for famine relief, calculated at normal rates, was Rs. 29 lákhs, and of the two submitted to Government Rs. 6½ lákhs. In addition to the above a number of surveys for terracing projects were made.

2.—Sholápur District.

The work in this district was commenced on the 1st of August 1906, and during the year under report 12 tank projects, including estimates for terracing fields in the vicinities of the tanks, were prepared, the total amount of which (for works suitable for famine relief calculated at normal rates) was 23½ lákhs. Of these 12 projects, three were submitted to Government of the aggregate cost of Rs. 7 lákhs, *viz.*, projects for Karmala tank, Karmala Táluka, Katewádi Tank, Mádha Táluka, and Vágholi Tank, Sholápur Táluka. Several terracing works were also surveyed.

3.—Bijápur District.

The survey operations in this district were commenced on 26th July 1906. Eight tank projects, including estimates for terracing fields in the vicinity of the tanks, of the aggregate cost of Rs. 22 lákhs, were prepared; of these eight projects, two were submitted to Government up to the end of March 1907, *viz.*, Tadvalga Tank and Hanjigi Tank, both in the Indi Táluka. The amount of these estimates was Rs. 4¾ lákhs. Surveys were also made for a number of terracing projects.

In addition to the works referred to above, a number of sites were finally surveyed, but projects for these were not submitted till after March 1907 to the Head Office, *viz.*, 4 in Ahmednagar District, 7 in Sholápur District and 4 in Bijápur District. Also some additional sites were partially surveyed up to March 1907, the surveys being continued in the next year.

The expenditure during the year was as under:—

	Rs.
Works	12,545
Establishment	61,007
Tools and Plant	16,695
Total ...	90,247

Work done by the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty (Protective Works).

The special surveys for Protective Irrigation Works in the Bombay-Deccan were continued during the year. The investigations carried out were partly in connection with the improvements to projects which had been previously investigated and partly for new projects. Surveys for Protective Irrigation Works.

The Godaveri Project submitted in the previous year was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and its construction commenced.

A preliminary report on the Nira Canal and a revised project for the Gokak Canal were submitted during the year.

Other important projects under investigation were the Kukadi, the Mula and the Ghatprabha Right Bank Canal.

Preliminary investigations were in hand for the Krishna, the Malprabha and the extension of the Godaveri, besides other minor schemes.

The following is a brief account of the progress on the principal projects arranged in order of geographical position of the valleys to which they pertain.

The Godaveri Project sanctioned and commenced during the year comprises one large tank on the Darna River near Igatpuri, a pick-up-weir at Nandur-Madhameshwar on the main Godaveri and two canals 48 and 72 miles long on the left and right banks of the river respectively. Godaveri Project.

Investigations for storage tanks in the valley were continued. The Nandur-Madhameshwar weir site was further surveyed.

It was found that a dam 5 miles long would be required and much valuable land which can be irrigated by the proposed Darna Right Bank Canal and the Godaveri Left Bank Canal taking off from Gangapur would be submerged. A report and rough estimate for the proposals were submitted to Government in January 1906.

Two minor storage projects were investigated in the Upper Godaveri Valley, namely, Godaveri Storage at Gangapur and Kadva Storage at Palkhed.

Godaveri Storage at Gangapur.

At Gangapur contours have been run to show the volume obtainable; three dam sites have been investigated. The trial-pits have not shown very favourable foundations, and the surveys have been stopped.

Kadva Storage at Palkhed.

At Palkhed, a fair tank site has been found a little below the present weir on the Kadva River, and surveys for it are in progress.

Mula Project.

Estimates for the Mula Project are being prepared by Mr. Benson, Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar. The scheme as now proposed consists of (*a*) two large storage reservoirs on the Mula River at Chas and Mandvi, (*b*) a pick-up-weir and canal head-works at Tas, (*c*) a canal which commences on the left bank and crossing the river by a syphon at the 15th mile extends to 46 miles on the right bank, at which mileage it crosses a spur and gains command beyond.

This project was submitted to Government after the close of the year and has been returned by them for further investigation.

Ghod and Kukadi Projects.

Survey for the Kukadi Canal was continued; a low level rising contour starting from the ridge at Kem in the Sholápur District is being run to Nirgudsar in order to determine whether the water from the Ghod River could be delivered into the Kukadi Left Bank Canal.

A dam site near Sirur was examined and abandoned on account of the large volume of water it would be necessary to store below canal outlet level.

A report and rough estimate of the work done have recently been submitted to Government and indicate the possibility of getting the Ghod water into the Kukadi Canal. Orders directing the line of investigation to be followed have been received.

Nira Right Bank Canal Project. Krishna Project.

A complete preliminary report on the Nira Right Bank Canal project has been submitted to Government.

A high level contour with a fall of 9″ per mile has been surveyed to determine whether it is possible to take a canal through the ridge on the left of the valley of the upper part of the Krishna. This survey has confirmed the previous deduction that it is not practicable to deliver the Krishna waters on to the land of Bijápur without pumping.

A dam site at Dhom at the head of the Krishna River is being surveyed.

A report on this project was submitted to Government after the close of the year.

Gokak Canal Project.

A complete project for a canal with storage tank at Daddi has been prepared and submitted to Government. The Daddi site mentioned in last year's report has proved suitable and it has been found possible to store 60,000 million cubic feet, if necessary, with a dam only 101·5 feet high. The foundations are good, and the tank will submerge very little land in Native States.

The proposed canal will command a gross area of 498,000 acres.

Ghatprabha Right Bank Canal Project.

Surveys are in progress for a right bank canal taking off direct from the Daddi Tank. The broken country near the dam site is very difficult, but a preliminary alignment has been made for 65 miles extending to Yergatti, and the information obtained indicates the possibility of constructing this canal and commanding a very large area probably over 700 thousand acres between the Ghatprabha and Malprabha.

Malprabha Project.

Survey for a tank at Asoga and a left bank canal on the Malprabha River are in progress and the canal contoured for about 30 miles.

Rain gauges.

There were 17 rain gauges maintained by the special duty staff during the year.

Twenty-eight additional rain gauges in the river valleys under investigation were proposed during the year and have since been sanctioned by the Government of India.

River gauges.

Twenty-six river gauges are maintained by the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty. The returns for 12 more river gauges in charge of the Executive Engineers of the districts concerned are received in his office and the results tabulated there.

Well observations, etc.

A number of wells have been selected along the proposed canal lines, and observations taken of their water level.

This was the fifth year of the special duty surveys and the expenditure of the year was:—

	Rs.
Works	48,494
Establishment	1,08,520
Tools and Plant	5,828
Total ...	1,62,842

SIND.

Character of the Inundation.

The inundation of 1906 was exceptionally favourable.

The river began to rise towards the end of May, reached its fair irrigating level of 13 feet on the Bukkur gauge on 1st July and remained higher than this level from 1st July to 26th September (with the exception of 4 days, 10th to 13th September), altogether for 84 days as compared with 86 days of the previous year, or 44 days in excess of the average of the previous 10 years.

The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri gauge was registered for 85 days from 8th July to 30th September, the largest number of days on record, with the exception of the year 1894, and 40 days in excess of the average number for the 10 years ending 1905. The year was specially distinguished by the prolonged period of high inundation and great discharges; for 78 days the gauge at Kotri read 18 feet or over, and for 21 days, 20 feet or over. This prolonged period of great flood severely tried the protective flood embankments along the whole length of the Indus; the banks in Upper and Central Sind were successfully maintained, but in the lower Delta, breaches occurred in both banks as described in the paragraphs below.

The highest reading for the year was 16·6 feet on 22nd August on the Bukkur gauge, and 20·9 feet on the 29th August on the Kotri gauge; for the previous year the highest readings were 16·7 feet and 19·1 feet respectively.

There was heavy rainfall at the end of August. As the inundation had been so excellent, the rain was not required for the crops and caused blight to the jowári crop. The rain added seriously to the difficulty of maintaining the river embankments against the flood waters then at their highest.

The rainfall during the year was 5 inches 33 cents, as compared with 3 inches 74 cents in the previour year.

The average of the last 10 years was 4 inches 17 cents.

Indus Right Bank Division.

Mahiwah.

The Mahiwah Project as originally sanctioned has been completed. A revised estimate for improving the distribution of water has been prepared and is awaiting sanction.

Sattah Canal.

The improvements to the Sattah Canal were practically completed. It was opened on 1st June and ceased to flow on the 17th October. It worked very well.

Desert Canal.

The Desert Canal was opened on the 3rd June. During the early part of the season, the supply was excellent; but, owing to the main stream of the Indus entering the feeder dhund and cutting heavily, the canal mouth silted up, and from August the supply fell off. The old 1891 mouth was then opened, but matters were not much improved thereby, and the canal finally ceased to flow on the 7th October 1906.

The area under rabi was consequently very much reduced, but the damage done to the kharif crops was not great.

The Escape Channel on the right bank above the Head Regulator was again damaged. The Escape was built to deal with the floods from the Shori Nai. These have, however, been practically entirely cut off by the Adiowah, and the escape passes river flood water into the canal.

The discharge is consequently far greater than it was meant to bear. A bund has now been placed across it to shut out the river flood.

The Adiowah worked excellently as did its new branch.

Two new distributaries were excavated from mile 16 of the Muradwah for irrigating high lands on each side of branch No. 1. They will come into operation this season.

Unhárwah.

The Unhárwah was opened early in June and worked excellently throughout the season. The rabi crop was large on the lower reaches.

Begari Canal.

The Begari Canal is passing through troublous times. The continual attempts to force water down to the poorly supplied lands at the tail has caused very heavy scouring both in the upper reaches and in those below the 38th mile regulator giving a very much greater discharge for the same height of water on the gauges at these points, and measures taken to get the same level of water into the canal have aggravated the damage. A somewhat improved supply was obtained for the lower part by rotations. Many of the largest karias have been reduced this year and it is hoped that the tail supply will be better.

The construction of the Choi branch has been in progress; but like all works, it has suffered from lack of labour. The main canal is nearly completed.

Ghar Canal

The Ghar canal was opened on the 23rd of May and worked very satisfactorily although there was erosion at the mouth. It ceased to flow on the 19th of October. The Fordwah mouth was opened on the 12th of June to supplement the supply in the Ghar, as the water was low at the commencement of the season. There were no serious breaches in the Ghar system and no damage was done.

Sukkur Canal.

The Rahuja head of the Sukkur canal was opened on the 11th of June 1906, and the canal worked satisfactorily throughout the season, being twice aided by water from the old head for a

short time during the kharif season. The Rahuja head was finally closed on 27th October 1906. The Rajwahs, commenced last year, were completed, and three others were commenced, of which one has been completed. The Rajwahs previously constructed have been found to be very beneficial in regulating and checking the waste of water in the low-lying rice lands, thereby giving more water for the tail portions of the Kur Biro, Kur Khairo and the Sukkur Canal.

Western Nara.

The work of widening the new Akil mouth to the Western Nara from 80 feet to 125 feet and the Head Regulator was completed, for practical purposes, during the year.

The canal was opened on 23rd May and worked very satisfactorily, fulfilling all expectations. It ceased to flow on 14th January 1907.

Sind Canal.

The Sind Canal was opened on the 1st June and ceased to flow on the 12th October 1906. It worked satisfactorily.

Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

The canals under this head worked satisfactorily in spite of erosion at the mouths of some of them.

The breaches in the banks of some of the canals in the Karáchi Canals District, caused by the Budhka Takar breach in the Fuleli Canals District, were successfully closed.

Kashmor Bund.

The Kashmor Bund was first touched by water on the 2nd of June and remained wetted till the 10th July 1906. There were several leaks, but all were successfully stopped. Another rise began on July 30th and continued till after the middle of August. This rise brought water against the bund between miles 20 and 30 for the first time for about 10 years. Naturally there was a good deal of trouble, culminating in two small breaches which were successfully closed very shortly after their occurrence.

Other Bunds.

Owing to the very high inundation, water touched all the bunds in the Shikarpur, Ghar, Western Nara, and Karáchi Canals Districts, and they were severely tried causing leaks which were successfully closed. In the Karáchi Canals District there was a large number of leaks and several breaches. The largest breach was in the Baghar-Uchito Bund, and a large loop round the site of it is being built at a cost of Rs. 9,271.

Surveys.

The contour survey of the Karáchi Canals District and surveys in connection with the Ghotki, Sehar and Western Nara Remodelling Projects were completed, and that for remodeling the Ghar Canal was in progress.

Plantations.

Nurseries were maintained and plantation work was carried on with satisfactory results.

Indus Left Bank Division.

The Eastern Nara System.

The Eastern Nara System comprises the Nara, the Mithrao Canal, the Heran, the Khipra, the Thar and the Hiral Canals. Excepting the Khipra and the Heran, all are perennial. The total annual cultivation is above 340,000 acres, of which 80 per cent. is by flow irrigation.

The Nara.

275,500 acres of cultivable land depend on the supply they can obtain from the natural channel of the Nara. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 25,469. The cultivation during the year will be about 128,800 acres against 57,028 acres last year. The average for the last 10 years is 48,850 acres. The large increase in cultivation was in the rabi season, and was due to floods in the Nara caused by spill from the Indus over the left bank of the river between Rohri and the head of the Mahi Canal.

This flood was observed at the Jamrao weir and the discharge was estimated at 75,000 cusecs, a heavy flood for this channel.

Mithrao Canal.

The work of constructing a regulator and bridge combined at 23rd mile for regulating the supply during the rabi season, and making additions and alterations to the 30th mile regulator for increasing the waterway of this canal, commenced last year, were completed during the year under report. The expenditure during the year on the former was Rs. 14,288, and on the latter Rs. 6,217.

The Mithrao Canal and its branches were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 23,000.

The heavy flood in the Nara breached the Rata band or embankment extending along the left bank of the Nara from the head of the Jamrao Canal to the head of the Mithrao Canal; the inner line of defence, the Jalab bund, prevented the flood water from sweeping down the right Bank Mithrao Canal, but the new length of canal at the head of the Mithrao between the new and old regulators, and excavated in 1904-1905, was crossed and breached by the flood and silted considerably. This length has been repaired and widened to 80 feet instead of 60. The work was excavated to width 2½ feet of original bed in the short time available. The remaining 2½ feet of deepening will be carried out next year.

The cultivation on this canal will be about 145,500 acres against last year's area of 168,611, and 151,472 acres, the average of the preceding 10 years.

Hiral Canal.

The Hiral was opened for irrigation on 31st May, and the full supply was reached on 16th August. The canal worked well. This year, the 4th since the canal has been in operation, the area under cultivation is expected to be 23,600 acres against 36,156 acres of last year and 14,000 acres estimated to be cultivated annually according to the forecast statement. The cultivation in 1903-1904 was 23,667 acres, and in 1904-1905, 31,438 acres. The decrease in cultivation as compared with last year's acreage is due to desertion of the tract by Thari haris (*cultivators*) owing to rains in the Thar Desert. This tract adjoins the desert, and is entirely dependent on it for labour.

An allotment of 333 acres was made during the year, *viz.*, 175 acres to persons specially recommended, and 158 acres in extension of existing holdings.

The canal and its branches were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 7,262.

Other branches of the Eastern Nara System.

The cultivation on the Heran and the Thár is expected to be 2,070 acres and 55,900 acres, against 1,906 and 61,931 acres of the last year, and 2,221 and 59,019 acres, the average of the last 10 years. But the cultivation on the area under the Khipra Canal is expected to be double that of last year owing to increase in rabi cultivation due to the floods.

Flood in the Nara.

The spill from the Indus entered the Nara Supply Channel towards the end of August and kharif cultivation, about 24,647 acres in the "unprotected area" and 2,495 acres in the sand-hill country, a total of 27,142 acres, was submerged and lost. The rabi, however, cultivated on the flood-water, is about 45,300 acres in the "unprotected area," and 1,200 acres in the sand-hill country, a total of 46,500 acres. The loss due to remissions on account of submersion of kharif cultivation, and repairing the cuts and breaches caused by the flood, will be about Rs. 60,000, while the revenue expected to be derived from the increased rabi due to the flood will be about Rs. 98,000, showing a net increase of Rs. 38,000.

Jamrao Canal.

The capital expenditure was Rs. 16,905 mainly incurred on constructing chowkis at Bobi and Doulatpur, and on plantations on the West Branch and minors.

The canal and its minors were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,32,055.

The conditions at the head-works are quite satisfactory, and the groynes at the head of the canal have been well maintained. Groynes were also constructed on the berms of the main canal in miles 69 and 70, where considerable erosion had taken place. The berms have now silted up to full supply level, and to their full width. The canal was closed for 10 days only, from 1st to 10th May, and during the closure all masonry works were inspected and necessary repairs carried out. These were trifling, except at the 56th mile regulator, where extensive pitching was required to protect the regulator from scour. With the exception of short lengths in four minors, where drift sand had accumulated, no clearance was done, as experience shows that these canals, which always carry a steady supply of water, maintain a channel suited for their discharge.

The area cultivated during the year under report will be about 2,68,385 acres. This is a decrease of about 39,368 acres compared with last year's area, but it is 42,980 acres above the average of the past 7 years, and 10,385 acres greater than the area which was originally estimated in the forecast statement of the project. The decrease in this year's cultivation is entirely due to scarcity of labour in the rabi season.

No new colonists were imported from the Punjab. An area of 7,151 acres was, however, given to relatives of Punjabis, already settled on the canal, who had come to Sind in the hope of receiving grants. Besides this, an allotment of 11,196 acres was made in extension of holdings to military pensioners and other colonists.

Dad.

Owing to changes in the course of the river, the supply in the Dad canal has been very uncertain; it has been necessary to dig a new mouth every year, at heavy expense, with the result that the canal has not paid its working expenses. The mouth cut last year has, however, worked very satisfactorily, but the necessity of an assured supply from a permanent head from a place like Rohri is much felt. The area originally cultivated before improvements was 39,684 acres, and it has gradually increased to 80,050 acres, notwithstanding the difficulty with the mouths. In 1905-1906, for the first time since the coming into operation of the canal, the mouth worked satisfactorily, and cultivation largely increased, and it is expected that the project anticipations of 145,393 acres will be realized, if the new head continues to work as well as it has done this year.

The capital expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 18,837, and was incurred on excavating a new head to Jameswah and building a regulator over it, and on Karia head regulators.

An area of 10,569 acres was given to Sindhi zamindárs specially recommended, and to local men in extension of their holdings.

Nasrat Canal.

The improved Nasrat canal has been in operation for the last 4 years, and has worked very satisfactorily. The large area of flow land commanded by it has been rapidly taken up, and the area of cultivation has much increased. The supply in this canal lasts longer than is usual in inundation canals. It was opened in February 1906, to give water for drinking purposes in the Nasrat Desert with 5·5 feet head of water and it continued to flow to the end of December. The supply throughout the year was plentiful. There were several breaches in the canal, but all were promptly closed.

The capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 72,442 and was incurred on (1) Regulator at head of Madadwah, (2) Bridge and regulator over Amurji branch on road from Hyderabad to Rohri, (3) Bridge over Nasrat in mile 14, (4) Inspection chowki at Lakha, mile 16 of Nasrat, (5) Inspection chowki at Halani on Lundowah and (6) Karia head regulators. Parallel distributaries along the right bank of Nasrat, above Lakha regulator, were completed during the year under report.

An area of 21,438 acres was given out during the year; of this, 11,281 acres were given to Sindhi zamindárs specially recommended, 880 acres to Junior Talpurs, 289 acres to military pensioners, 8,766 acres to persons in extension of their holdings and 221 acres to other persons.

Fuleli Canal.

The capital expenditure on the Fuleli during the year amounted to Rs. 6,773, of which Rs. 2,799 were incurred on completing the head regulator over Imamwah Jagir *ex* Fuleli, mentioned in the last year's report, and Rs. 3,974 were spent on the Gaja Extension Project, still in progress. The Gaja Extension with its branches satisfactorily utilises 250 cusecs saved through the lower portion of the Gaja being fed by the new Hasanali Canal. The cultivation on the Gaja Extension during 1905-1906 was 7,230 acres and the revenue derived therefrom amounted to Rs. 14,155. The figures for the year under report will be still greater.

The supply in the Fuleli was abundant, and the crops were everywhere good. The cultivation is likely to be above the average.

Hasanali Canal.

The capital expenditure on the Hasanali canal amounted to Rs. 5,800 which was spent on paying compensation for land taken up for the canal.

A large breach in the river embankment, about 1,200 feet wide, occurred near Budhka Takar, and almost the whole tract watered by this successful new Hasanali Canal was submerged, and the kharif crop lost. Though the kharif crop was destroyed, the rabi crop will far exceed the average. The flood has, moreover, carried and spread rich silt over all the country it covered.

Canals in the Central Hyderabad Canals District.

All the canals in this district worked very satisfactorily. The supply in the canals being steady, very little clearance was needed. Several minor breaches occurred, but were promptly closed.

Cultivation during the year were exceptionally good throughout the district, and will be above the average.

Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

The principal canals under this head are the Naulakhi, Mehrab, Dambro, Ren, Gharo Mahmudo, Kari Shumali, and Nasir, all of which worked satisfactorily.

The measures adopted to prevent flooding on Renwah around Sakrand were unsuccessful. Arrangements have now been made to bund up the Ren altogether at its head and to feed it through Obhiaowah, a small canal taking off from the Nasri Dhand. A new cut from Renwah to feed Ghari Fatehpur was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,139, and a sub-divisional office at Tando Alahyar was also completed at a cost of Rs. 3,987.

Surveys.

The preliminary survey of the proposed canal from Rohri to Hyderabad was completed during the year, and the preliminary report drawn up and submitted by Dr. Thos Summers. Detailed surveys have been sanctioned, and are in progress.

Rs. 1,274 were expended during the year on the commencement of a preliminary survey in connection with the Eastern Nara Project to include the following works:—

(1) Remodelling the Mithrao Canal, and the Thar Canal, on the lines of the Jamrao Canal to provide better facilities for irrigation or wider distribution of the water.

(2) A canal in the "unprotected area" with the object of irrigating the "unprotected" area between the Nara, and the Mithrao protective embankment. The canal will command an area of about 480 square miles.

(3) Naokot Canal. The object of this canal is to extend irrigation on the left bank of the Nara below Naokot, an area of about 50,000 acres.

(4) Canalising the Nara river from Rohri to Makhi to confine water to the main channel and prevent spill over the banks into the sand-hills and provide for the extension of cultivation on the whole Nara system.

(5) Canalising the Heranwah, a small canal, which at present is without banks.

(6) Irrigating the Jatri and other dhands for rabi cultivation. About 6,000 acres can be irrigated.

River bunds.

A new loop was constructed behind mile 1 of the Naulakhi Bhorti Bund as the river had cut away a portion of the loop constructed in 1903. The river has approached this bund at mileage $\frac{2}{4}$ leaving only 2,000 feet, and proposals for a new loop are under consideration. As already mentioned, the river embankment near Budhka Takar failed resulting in the flooding of a very large tract of country in the Guni Táluka of the Hyderabad Collectorate, and in the Mirpur Bathoro and Jati Tálukas of the Karáchi Collectorate.

Plantations.

Existing plantations on canals have been maintained, and extended. Many trees including several thousand cuttings of shade trees have been planted along the banks of the Jamrao and its minors. These are reported to be growing well.

Indus River Commission.

The principal works carried out during the year were 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Agricultural Works—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

Works.

All surveys carried out under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer, Indus River Commission, are classed under this head.

During the year further topographic surveys of the river were made for a length of 368 miles. In addition, a combined hydrographic and topographic survey was made of about 60 miles of the river immediately above Sukkur, to Bhanar in the Begari Canals District. This will form a very useful record of changes in the river when compared with the last survey which was made during 1904-1905.

A survey of the Gudu Dhand, from which the Mahiwah and other Government canals take off, was also carried out, on which a report will shortly be submitted to Government.

Khairpur Boundary Pillars.

The usual inspection of the Khairpur Boundary Pillars was carried out, and four new ones with their pointers were fixed, instead of those which were eroded by the river. Two old pillars with their pointers were carried back and refixed, as they were in danger of being eroded.

Borings for the Sukkur Weir.

The borings for the Sukkur Weir were completed along one section at the proposed weir site, 50 feet apart, with extra borings at intervals of 25 feet in the deep channel, averaging about 250 feet in width in the middle of the river. Rock was met with at each of these borings, generally at moderate depths, its maximum depth below the zero of the Bukkur gauge was 103·2 feet, and below highest recorded flood level, 121·1 feet. Borings were also completed in two lines parallel to the above line, 200 and 400 feet higher up-stream, except in the deep gorge, where borings will be completed next cold weather. A boring experiment was made with a one inch water jet pipe working inside a 2¾ inch drive pipe, the result being that a depth of 80 feet was bored in sand in 5 hours, instead of the 4 or 5 days required with the boring apparatus which has been in use up to the present time. A jet apparatus has been ordered from England, with which it is expected that deep borings will be carried out expeditiously when the river falls.

Gauges.

Two new gauges which were established in the Hyderi and Uchito branches of the river below their bifurcation are being read regularly at low and high tides, at intervals of 15 minutes, during 2 to 3 hours, and the lowest and highest results are taken as the low and high tide readings.

Two self-registering tide gauges which have been received from England will be fixed in the next working season at the (Chowgazo) Hyderi and Uchito mouths.

Delta Section Lines.

The work on the delta lines will be carried out in May and June 1907 as establishment was not available for it in the early part of the season.

Discharges of the Indus.

Discharges were observed regularly at Sukkur and Kotri throughout the Abkalani season and during the cold weather, the velocities being taken by Haskell current meters. The maximum discharge measured at Sukkur for this year was 616,580 cubic feet per second on the 21st August 1906, when the mean velocity was 8·43 feet per second, and the Bukkur gauge read 16·4 feet. The maximum gauge reading for the season at Bukker was 16·6 on the 22nd August 1906.

The minimum discharge measured at Sukkur for the year was 32,951 cusecs on the 9th January 1907, when the mean velocity was 1·21 feet per second and the Bukkur gauge read —0·2 feet. The lowest gauge reading for the year was—0·6 on the 4th February 1907. The comparison of the discharges of the river at Sukkur during the Abkalani months, June to September, in the years 1903-1904 to 1906-1907 is given below :—

Months.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	Cusecs.	Cusecs.	Cusecs.	Cusecs.
June	5,473,000	8,465,430	11,845,000	7,452,000
July	8,318,000	10,735,958	13,227,000	12,955,000
August	18,386,000	13,710,915	10,567,000	16,544,000
September	9,319,000	5,044,924	8,143,000	12,625,000
Total ...	*41,496,000	37,957,227	43,782,000	49,576,000
Average discharge	340,131	311,125	358,869	406,360
Maximum do.	592,147	542,739	530,842	616,580
Minimum do.	148,831	96,178	160,000	204,000
Minimum discharge measured during the year	31,360	27,751	22,539	32,951

*Note.—These figures represent the sum of the daily discharges in cubic feet per second of the river, and to arrive at the total quantity of water passing Sukkur, the totals must be multiplied by 86,400, the number of seconds in a day.

Silt experiment.

The minimum quantity of silt in suspension observed at Sukkur was 100 grains per cubic foot of water, at 4″ below surface, on 22nd December 1906, the minimum observed in the previous year being 150 grains. The maximum quantity observed was 2,797 grains per cubic foot of water on 15th September 1906, at 23 feet below surface, the maximum observed in the previous year being 1,697 grains.

Scientific Work generally.

The work of preparing velocity curves at varying depths has been continued, and curves have been established for both Sukkur and Kotri, which will be published in the records of the Indus River Commission for 1906.

Extensions and Improvements and Special Repairs.

Estimated cost of the works sanctioned by the Indus River Commission in each district under these classifications is given below :—

Right Bank Division.

	Extensions and Improvements.	Special Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Shikarpur Canals	23,100	1,67,594
Ghar Canals	2,088	*Nil.*
Western Nara	23,546	19,554
Karáchi Canals	48,886	26,382
Left Bank Division.		
Northern Hyderabad Canals	*Nil.*	978
Indus River Commission.		
Works under the control of the Indus River Commission ...	2,179	*Nil.*
Total ...	99,799	2,14,508

Maintenance and Repairs. Deposits—Excluded Local Fund Repairs.

The total expenditure under this head on the several works under the direct control of the Indus River Commission was Rs. 11,515, of which Rs. 1,479 was expended on the river gauge establishment at Sukkur, Kotri, Jerruck, Khairabad (Punjab) and the Delta.

The snagging tour which began on the 25th November 1906, and ended on the 21st February 1907, was carried out as usual by Mr. J. Bayliss, Assistant Engineer, Indus River Commission, from Keti Bunder to Kashmor, in the S. S. "Fatteh Mubarak." The work done consisted in the removal of snags and other obstructions to navigation in the main channel of the river.

The river has never been known to be so free from snags between Kotri and Sukkur as it was in this year.

The following is the summary of the expenditure of the year :—

	Rs.
Works	30,161
Repairs	11,515
Establishment	56,178
Tools and Plant	23,381
Deposits Contribution—Excluded Local Fund.	
Repairs	2,550
Establishment	9,600

General.

The inundation was an exceptionally favourable one. The Dad mouth which was excavated in the last year from a flowing dhund, which was the previous year's rivere ourse, worked satisfactorily.

Erosion was active in the Shikarpur Canals District, and a loop, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,63,443, was sanctioned.

Erosion was also active in the Karachi Canals District, and a loop to the Kokawari Bund was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,591.

The river receded from the mouth of the Ghar Canal during the year.

The new Gaunspur loop which was started in 1905-1906 was not completed for want of sufficient labour, which was scarce all over Sind during the year.

The new suction dredge was completed during this year and tried, but requires the addition of cutters to make it work satisfactorily ; these have been ordered.

10. Railways.

Length of lines open.

1. The total length of railway open to traffic under the administrative control of the Government of Bombay was 8,168·81 miles. Of this, 63·82 miles were opened during the year, the new lines being the extension of the Indian Midland Railway in Agra City from Raja-ki-Mandi to Bellingunj (Broad gauge, 1·94 miles) ; the Bársi Town Tadwala and Bársi Road Pandharpur extensions of the Bársi Light Railway (2½ feet gauge, 56·91 miles) ; and the Mariyamanahalli (Manganese) Branch Railway (metre gauge, 4·97 miles) from Mariyamanahalli station on the Hospet-Kottur Railway (which is worked by the S. M. Railway) in the Madras Presidency which was opened for goods traffic only from the 1st December 1906.

Lines under construction.

2. Of the lines previously sanctioned for construction, work was in progress on the Warora-Bellarpur extension (G. I. P. Railway) broad gauge, 37·59 miles ; the Bombay Harbour Branch of G. I. P. Railway (from Kurla to Mazagaon with a link to Máhim) broad gauge, 7·83 miles ; the remaining section (Nawai to Sewai-Madopur) of the Jaipur State Railway, metre gauge 40·65 miles ; the Mátherán Light Railway (2 feet gauge, 12·79 miles) which was completed and opened for traffic on the 15th April 1907 and is being worked by the G. I. P. Railway ; the branch line to be owned by the Kistna District Local Board in the Madras Presidency from Bezwada Station (S. M. Railway) to Masulipatam, metre gauge 49½ miles ; the Sángli State Railway from Miraj (Junction station of the Southern Mahratta and Kolhápur State Railways) to Sángli Town, metre gauge 5·77 miles, which was completed and opened for traffic on the 1st April 1907 ; the extensions of His Highness the Gáekwár's Mehsana Railways (from Manund Road *vid* Chansama to Bechraji with a branch from Chansama to Harij (a total distance of 38·11 miles) on the metre gauge ; and the remaining section of the Cutch State Railway from Anjar to Bhuj (2½ feet gauge 25·38 miles). The Gwálior Darbár also have in hand the construction of the Shabulgarh-Sheopur extension of their 2-feet gauge system, 56·39 miles.

During the year construction work was also commenced on an extension of His Highness the Gáekwár's Mehsana Railway from Kheralu to Dabhora (metre gauge, 7·73 miles) ; on a branch line from Kurnool Road (Dhone) Station on the Southern Mahratta Railway to Kurnool Town, metre gauge, 32 miles ; and on the Mariyamanahalli (Manganese) Branch Railway metre gauge, 4·97 miles (referred to in paragraph 1 above) which was opened for goods traffic from the 1st December 1906.

Surveys.

3. The survey of about 832 miles of railway was completed during the year.

Chief Events.

4. On the 21st June 1906 the Secretary of State intimated to the Board of Directors of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company his intention to determine the existing contract with that Company on the 30th June 1907. This date has since been extended to the 30th June 1908.

In the report for the year 1905-1906 reference was made to the determination, by purchase of the Company's lines, of the then existing Contracts between the Secretary of State and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and to the temporary working by the Company of the whole of the B. B. & C. I. Railway system with effect from 1st January 1906 under a provisional agreement. The new final Contract was executed on the 8th April 1907 and provides for the

working by the reconstituted Company of the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railway system for a term of 25 years from 1st January 1906 subject to the condition that if on the opening throughout of the Nagda-Muttra Railway the working of that line is entrusted to the Company, the Secretary of State shall be at liberty to resume the working of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway.

On the 11th September 1906 an agreement was entered into for the working of the Jaipur State Railway from Sanganer to Sewai-Madhopur by the administration of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Orders have been issued by the Railway Board for the adoption on all railways in India of the type of communication between passenger and the guard and driver of a train, now in general use in England. The work of fitting the existing carriages of Companies' railways is, with certain exceptions, required to be completed within two years from the date of the order.

5. The following table shows the Capital and Revenue transactions of the open lines of Railways in the Bombay Circle for the calendar year 1906 :—

Statement showing the Capital and Revenue transactions of the open lines of Railways in the Bombay Circle for the calendar year 1906.

Railways.	Capital Transactions.			Revenue Transactions.			
	Total Capital outlay to end of December 1906, including Suspense.	Open Mileage.	Cost per Mile.	Gross Earnings.	Earnings per mile per week.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of expenses to Earnings.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. I. P. Railway Undertaking and Bársi and Gwálior Light Railways—							
Broad Gauge—							
G. I. P. Railway	33,23,11,256	1,561·63	2,12,798	5,05,23,480	622	2,56,92,128	50·85
Indian Midland Railway	11,41,69,155	809·85	1,40,976	98,69,295	234	49,49,724	50·15
Bhopál	81,97,271	57·39	1,42,834	9,27,127	311	4,66,990	50·37
Bhopál-Ujjain	78,51,048	113·27	69,313	6,86,799	117	3,54,873	51·67
Bina-Baran	99,94,053	145·63	68,627	4,90,644	65	2,49,562	50·83
Agra-Delhi Chord	1,27,90,307	125·99	1,01,518	16,46,319	251	8,30,956	50·47
2' 6" Gauge—							
Bársi Light Railway	(a) 41,11,319	78·96	52,068	2,19,285	53	1,09,423	49·90
2' 0" Gauge—							
Gwálior Light Railways	57,87,428	183·53	31,534	2,58,222	27	1,46,011	56·54
B. B. & C. I. Railway and Rájputána-Málwa Railway Systems and worked lines—							
Broad Gauge—							
B. B. & C. I. Railway (including Baroda-Godhra Chord)	(b) 12,63,16,478	504·35	2,50,454	199,81,754	761·90	(c)98,40,556	49·25
Nagda-Ujjain	22,40,441	34·32	65,281	1,71,491	96·09	80,431	46·90
Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda	1,78,21,994	141·14	1,26,272	Included in Rájputána-Málwa Railway.			
Gáekwár's Anand-Petlad-Tárápur ...	11,30,673	21·50	52,599	1,39,209	124·52	65,576	47·11
Tárápur-Cambay	8,11,255	12·30	65,956	34,531	53·99	16,266	47·11
Tápti Valley	1,30,82,853	155·48	84,145	11,34,712	140·34	4,99,252	44·00
Metre Gauge—							
Rájputána-Málwa	14,87,35,373	1,768·25	84,114	2,80,04,905	304·57	1,32,61,375	47·35
Gáekwár's Mohsana	34,63,251	92·63	37,388	4,20,777	87·36	1,96,653	46·74
Pálanpur-Deesa	4,24,155	17·28	24,546	40,154	44·69	18,915	47·11
Ahmedabad-Parántij	19,98,923	54·70	36,527	2,20,934	77·67	97,207	44·00
Ahmedabad-Dholka	10,83,722	33·50	32,350	1,00,744	57·83	44,325	44·00
Gáekwár's Vijápur-Kálol-Kádi	13,19,025	41·37	31,884	95,660	44·47	45,012	47·05
Jaipur State	9,33,220	32·18	29,000	68,943	41·20	32,323	46·89
2' 6" Gauge—							
Gáekwár's Dábhoi	24,75,537	94·43	26,202	3,94,817	80·36	2,16,152	54·75
Rájpipla State	13,04,867	37·37	34,917	67,137	34·55	34,611	51·55
Southern Mahrátta Railway System—							
Metre Gauge—							
Southern Mahrátta	10,17,53,562	1,042·04	97,648	82,82,914	(f)1,52·43	49,72,344	60·03
Mysore State	1,65,59,502	296·22	55,913	18,49,343	120·00	11,29,276	61·10
Guntákal-Mysore Frontier	59,24,937	119·50	49,581	8,81,386	141·84	5,20,036	59·00
Nanjangud	6,56,462	15·80	41,548	49,946	60·79	29,387	58·84
Hindupur	25,00,014	51·35	48,696	4,03,396	151·07	2,39,613	59·40
Birur-Shimoga	23,94,973	37·92	63,159	1,11,176	56·38	66,188	59·58
Kolhapur State	23,26,251	29·37	79,476	1,76,234	115·79	1,04,423	59·25
West of India Portuguese	(d).....	51·10	...	(g) 4,38,965	165·20	2,65,699	60·53
Hospet-Kottur	14,08,599	(e) 48·03	29,327	51,392	22·95	49,384	95·17
Bellary-Rayadrug	7,78,472	33·35	23,342	37,968	21·89	35,433	93·32
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway (including Jatalsar-Rájkot, Jamnagar and Dhrangadra Railways) Metre Gauge ...	2,26,71,036	455·45	(h)50,799	23,57,007	99·52	10,97,990	46·58
Morvi Railway—							
Metre Gauge (Wadhwán-Rájkot) Section ...	34,09,177	73·94	46,107	2,61,915	68	1,16,469	44·46
2' 6"-Gauge (Vánkáner-Morvi) Section ...	10,81,282	20·70	52,236	45,645	42	31,507	69·03
Cutch State Railway (2' 6" Gauge)—							
Tuna-Anjar Section	4,47,691	11·67	38,362	40,274	66·36	20,355	52.87

(a) Original line ... ... Rs. 13,02,591
Tadwalla Extension ... ... ,, 11,51,940
Pandharpur ,, ... ,, 16,56,788
41,11,319

(b) Includes expenditure (Rs. 8,06,405) on Patri Branch.
(c) Includes Rs. 3,95,833-7-0 on account of surplus profits paid to the Company.
(d) Capital outlay not available, provided by the Portuguese Government.
(e) Includes Mariyamanahalli Branch Railways opened for traffic on 1st December 1906, the capital cost for which is for the present included in that of the Southern Mahratta Railway.
(f) For calculating the earnings per mile per week of the Southern Mahratta Railway the mileage taken is 1,045·01, this is inclusive of 2·97 miles of the East Coast Section of the Madras Railway worked over.
(g) Excludes receipts and charges on account of the Harbour, which are as under :—
Receipts ... ... Rs. 1,84,650
Charges ... ... ,, 1,09,636
Percentage of charges to Receipts ... ,, 59·38
(h) 9·16 miles representing Dock estates and quarrying lines not included.

11. Tramways.

During the year the Neral-Mátherán Light Steam Tramway was completed. Of the existing tramways, the Bombay Tramway Company carried 24,863,228 passengers compared with 25,119,426 in the previous year. The length of track was 17·09 miles. The Karáchi Tramway carried 3,017,918 passengers compared with 2,649,518 in the previous year, while the Násik Tramway carried 149,671 passengers, an increase of 47,405.

None of the proposals noted in last year's report have materialised as yet.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

1. Financial Review, 1906-1907.

I.—General Remarks.

In this review the receipts and the expenditure of the Civil Department in the Bombay Presidency are compared with those of the preceding year. The figures for 1905-1906 do not entirely agree with those shown in the Financial Review for that year owing to certain corrections having been made after submission of the review. The figures for 1906-1907 are similarly subject to alteration.

II.—Gross Revenue.

The gross Imperial, Provincial and Local Receipts for the year 1906-1907 amounted to Rs. 15,22,75,062, an increase of Rs. 1,10,70,246. There were increases of Rs. 57,79,805, Rs. 51,69,754 and Rs. 1,20,687 under the heads of Imperial, Provincial and Local Receipts, respectively. The chief variations in the Imperial and Provincial Departments are explained below.

(1) Imperial Civil Revenue.

1. There was an increase of Rs. 29,69,552 due chiefly to improvement in the agricultural conditions of the Presidency and consequent considerable recoveries of suspended revenue. — Land Revenue.

2. There was a decline of Rs. 2,54,677 due to the uncertain state of the China market. — Opium.

3. There was an increase of Rs. 6,19,562 due to the removals of salt in the closing months of the previous year having been restricted in expectation of a reduction of duty, and larger issues in the year under report after reduction of the duty. — Salt.

4. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,09,214 owing to the reduction of stamp duty on Insurance Policies by Act V of 1906, and to the absence of large items of probate duty, also to a decrease in the composition of stamp duty due to a decrease in the amount of debentures issued by the Port Trusts, Bombay and Karáchi, the City Improvement Trust and the Bombay Municipality. — Stamps.

5. The improvement of Rs. 2,84,335 was mainly due to the enhancement of still head duty in certain districts and an increase in consumption in consequence of a better season. The reduction in the selling price of excise opium also contributed to the increase. — Excise.

6. The increase of Rs. 10,44,748 was mainly owing to large imports of silver bars from the United Kingdom, improved receipts at Karáchi under "Petroleum" and "Cotton Manufactures" and the abnormal exports of rice. — Customs.

7. There was an increase of Rs. 4,12,491 due to enhanced salaries and an increase in the number of employés in consequence of the improvement in trade, to the exceptionally prosperous condition of the mill industry and a general increase in the number of public securities. — Assessed Taxes.

8. The decrease of Rs. 31,255 was chiefly due to smaller receipts in the Central Circle on account of famine fodder. — Forests.

9. The decrease of Rs. 1,58,991 is attributable to the non-receipt in full of the Police subsidy from Cutch as the question of the recoveries has not yet been settled. — Tributes.

10. There was an increase of Rs. 3,41,891 due mainly to larger recoveries of interest from the Native States in Káthiáwár. — Interest.

11. The large increase of Rs. 6,14,699 was due to the enhanced rupee coinage. — Mint.

12. The increase of Rs. 48,163 was due to recoveries of Famine Relief expenditure and to recoveries having been made from the Bársi Light Railway on account of the cost of the earth-work on extensions transferred to it; also to an increased demand for telegraphic transfers, recoveries of pilgrim charges incurred in past years and adjustment of capitalized outstandings of the Bombay Port Trust Loans not bearing interest. — Miscellaneous.

(2) Provincial Civil Revenue.

1. The explanation already given under Imperial Revenue accounts for the increase of Rs. 44,75,765. An assignment of Rs. 11,99,918 by Imperial to Provincial helps towards the excess. — Land Revenue.

2. The decreases of Rs. 31,257 and Rs. 1,09,214 under the heads of Forest and Stamps and the increases of Rs. 2,84,333 and Rs. 4,24,914 under the heads of Excise and Assessed Taxes are susceptible of the same explanation as those given under the same heads of Imperial Revenue. — Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forests.

3. The decrease of Rs. 18,827 was chiefly due to the introduction of the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act in other parts of the Presidency. — Registration.

Interest. 4. The increase of Rs. 67,530 was mainly due to larger recoveries of interest on advances to cultivators in consequence of better agricultural conditions.

Law and Justice. 5. There was an increase of Rs. 30,650 under head A chiefly in sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property and magisterial fines, and an increase of Rs. 29,602 under head B due to increased earnings from extra mural labour and to a larger income from jail manufactures.

Police. 6. Larger recoveries from private employers of Rámoshis on account of grain compensation and increased pay together with an adjustment of Rs. 7,000 account for the increase of Rs. 32,440.

Marine. 7. The fees received by the Shipping Office for engaging and discharging crews on Board Vessels outsids office hours, credited to Government from this year, account for the increase of Rs. 4,614.

Education. 8. The increase of Rs. 15,338 was chiefly due to increased receipts at Government schools.

Medical. 9. The increase of Rs. 3,661 was due to increased receipts in medical college and in school fees and to enhanced receipts from the lunatic asylums, and from contributions, while hospital receipts showed a decline.

Scientific and other Minor Departments. 10. There was an increase of Rs. 3,325 due chiefly to better receipts from Ganeshkhind and Bassein gardens and better fee receipts at the Veterinary College.

Stationery and Printing. 11. The decrease of Rs. 4,701 was mainly due to smaller receipts from the Commissioner in Sind's Press.

Miscellaneous. 12. The decrease of Rs. 63,724 was chiefly due to decreases under "Unclaimed Deposits," the high figure for the previous year being due to special causes.

III.—Gross Expenditure.

The gross Imperial, Provincial and Local expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,09,26,225. There was a decrease of Rs. 19,86,498 under Local. The chief variations are explained below.

(1) *Imperial Civil Expenditure.*

Refunds and Drawbacks. 1. The excess of Rs. 1,76,096 was chiefly under Customs owing to large refunds of duty on silver bars locally purchased by Government and also to refunds to the Kashmir Darbár.

Assignments and Compensations. 2. The saving of Rs. 25,284 was mainly due to the delay in preferring their claims by the Sángli and Jowhár States.

Opium. 3. The increase of Rs. 7,407 was due to payments to officers of other Provinces.

Salt. 4. The excess of Rs. 65,855 was due chiefly to payment of grain compensation to establishments in the Presidency Salt Department and a larger expenditure under salt purchase and freight.

Stamps. 5. The decrease of Rs. 14,144 was due to smaller sales of general and court-fee stamps in consequence of the falling off in stamp revenue due to the discontinuance of the issue of India Revenue and several denominations of general and court-fee stamps.

Excise. 6. The excess of Rs. 8,170 was due to larger expenditure on rewards to informers, additional temporary staff and increased travelling allowance.

Customs. 7. The increase of Rs. 1,02,889 was due to the introduction of the Imperial Customs Service, additional establishments and allowances.

Assessed Taxes. 8. The excess of Rs. 3,407 was due to increased establishment charges and allowances.

Forest. 9. The decrease of Rs. 67,663 was mainly due to the smaller expenditure on famine grass operations in the Central Circle.

Interest on other obligations. 10. The increase of Rs. 78,871 was chiefly due to payments of interest on the cash balances of special funds of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway Companies and to the readjustment of interest in consequence of the revision of the Káthiáwár Thána Circles' Loan Accounts.

Mint. 11. There was an increase of Rs. 1,58,300 due chiefly to increased expenditure on temporary establishments, overtime allowances in consequence of the increased coinage, to heavy loss on withdrawn and uncurrent coin and to the purchase of machinery and plant.

General Administration. 12. The increase of Rs. 45,682 was due chiefly to payments of plague, grain and overtime allowances to establishments.

Ecclesiastical. 13. The excess of Rs. 26,239 was due to the introduction of a revised scale of salaries sanctioned by the Government of India and to payments to officers of other provinces.

Political. 14. The excess of Rs. 23,324 was due to the grant of a higher personal allowance to the ex King Thebaw, while recoveries of contribution for establishment were lower than in the previous year.

Scientific. 15. The decrease of Rs. 7,501 was in the salaries of the Principal, Veterinary College, and Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, owing to acting arrangements in consequence of leave vacancies.

Territorial and Political Pensions. 16. The decrease of Rs. 72,483 was owing to the payment of arrears of Sátára and Sind pensions having been included in the previous year's actuals.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions. 17. There was an increase of Rs. 9,982 due to larger payments of pensions of the Military Funds.

18. The increase of Rs. 45,471 was chiefly due to payments in Bombay for stationery purchased by the Controller of Stationery and Printing, Bengal. — Stationery and Printing.

19. The decrease of Rs. 1,58,208 was due mainly to smaller payments of interest on guaranteed loans to Native States, partly counterbalanced by an increase under "Charges for Remittance of Treasure." — Miscellaneous.

20. The adjustment of the expenditure incurred on the Hidmatya Project in Pálanpur—it having been treated as Imperial—was the cause of the increase of Rs. 1,80,690. — Famine Relief.

21. There was an increase of Rs. 5,169 due to certain works carried out at the Bombay Mint. — Civil Works.

(2) Provincial Civil Expenditure.

1. The decrease of Rs. 42,552 was mainly under stamp and excise refunds. — Refunds and Drawbacks.

2. There was an increase of Rs. 12,992 due to larger adjustments under assessment of alienated land revenue due to revision surveys in certain Tálukas of the Dhárwár District and Upper Sind Frontier. — Assignments and Compensations.

3. The increase of Rs. 5,97,012 was mainly due to the provincialization of the charges in connection with the Sind Village Officers Cess Fund and partly to increases in salaries and establishment charges and payments of plague and grain compensation allowances. — Land Revenue.

4. The decreases of Rs. 67,663 and Rs. 14,144 under Forest and Stamps and the increases of Rs. 3,407 and Rs. 8,169 under Assessed Taxes and Excise are accounted for in the same way as the corresponding increases and decreases under Imperial heads of expenditure. — Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Forest.

5. The increase of Rs. 19,263 was due to the mean balance on which interest was charged to provincial Government having been greater owing to larger advances due to unfavourable agricultural conditions in the Deccan and the Karnátak, and partly to the continued extension of the Tagai System. — Interest on ordinary Debt.

6. The decrease of Rs. 1,11,314 was mainly due to the absence of expenditure on account of the Royal visit. — General Administration.

7. There was an increase of Rs. 91,622 due to an increase in the number of appointments and in salaries and the reorganization of the Sind Sadar Court. — Law and Justice.

8. The increase of Rs. 67,935 was due to higher prices of food-grains and an increase in the Jail population and to greater activity in Jail industries. — Jails.

9. The increase of Rs. 6,21,812 was chiefly due to (1) reorganization of the superior grades of the police and other police reforms, (2) increased expenditure consequent on the discontinuance of clothing recoveries, (3) grain compensation allowances, and (4) allowances to village police in connection with Famine. — Police.

10. There was an increase of Rs. 4,543 due to the fees for overtime work received by the Shipping Master and his Deputy having passed through the accounts under the recent orders of Government. — Marine.

11. The increase of Rs. 2,60,084 was chiefly due to (1) the increased grant to the University, (2) additional establishments for schools, (3) grants to colleges for reforms necessitated by the Indian Universities Act; and (4) larger grants-in-aid for schools and school buildings. — Education.

12. The increase of Rs. 34,946 was chiefly due to less recoveries of contributions for establishments in Foreign Service and to the deputation of an officer on special duty to settle certain disputes between the Navanagar, Morvi and Cutch States. — Political.

13. The decrease of Rs. 1,66,655 was due to the grant in the previous year of 3 lákhs for the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, but there was a larger expenditure upon experimental farms. — Scientific and other Minor Departments.

14. The increase of Rs. 1,01,443 was due to a progressive rise in pensionary charges. — Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

15. The increase of Rs. 1,12,880 was due partly to larger demands for paper and also to the increase of the expenditure at the Yeravda Prison Press owing to the transfer of work from the Government Central Press. — Stationery and Printing.

16. The increase of Rs. 65,169 was chiefly due to Irrecoverable Temporary Loans written off owing to unexpected heavy adjustments of remissions of Tagai advances in Sind. — Miscellaneous.

17. The increase of Rs. 2,04,566 is accounted for by the fact that the actuals of the previous year included expenditure on relief for about three months only, while those of the year under report included expenditure for six months. — Famine Relief.

18. The decrease of Rs. 15,268 was due to smaller expenditure on village water-supply and miscellaneous public improvements. — Civil Works in Charge of Civil Officers.

19. The increase of Rs. 92,228 was due to larger contributions to Local Schools. — Adjusting Heads—Contribution from Provincial to Local.

IV.—Debt and Remittance Accounts.

The receipts and out-goings of the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,20,84,39,926 and Rs. 1,29,69,54,891, respectively.

(1) Funded and Unfunded Debt Deposit of Service Funds.

Deposit of Service Funds.

1. The receipts and out-goings under this head are in connection with the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The receipts of Rs. 2,23,003 include interest allowed by Government on the balance of the Fund. The out-goings of Rs. 1,40,910 represent charges on account of pensions paid to widows, surrender value to subscribers on the death of their wives and to the transfer of 30 per cent. to the Life Assurance Branch on account of members who on the death of their wives join that branch.

Savings Bank Deposits.

2. The transactions under this head include the Forest and Police Officers' Provident Funds, the Life Assurance Branch of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and the Local Fund Pension Fund. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,41,695 and out-goings to Rs. 1,94,355.

(2) Deposits and Advances.

Excluded Local Funds.

1. Port and Marine Funds Deposits and Advances showed better results so far as the Northern and Southern Ports Funds and the Aden Port Trust were concerned. Receipts were Rs. 26,96,420 and out-goings Rs. 26,73,328.

Advances.

2. The coinage accounts were chiefly responsible for the large figures of Rs. 19,73,61,177 for receipts and Rs. 19,14,56,279 for out-goings.

Imperial Advance and Loan Account.

3. The excess of receipts—Rs. 24,97,075—over out-goings—Rs. 10,20,238—was due to the revision of accounts in Káthiáwár and remissions allowed to the Pálanpur State on account of the cost of the Hidmatya Project.

Provincial Advance and Loan Account.

4. The continued extension of the Tagai System and smaller repayments by the Thákurs in the Kaira District and Tálukdári estates in the Ahmedabad District account for out-goings of Rs. 34,39,053 and receipts of Rs. 29,76,493.

(3) Remittances.

Remittances.

The receipts under "Remittance account between England and India" were larger than was expected owing chiefly to the credits afforded under this head in consequence of the adjustment of the approximate invoice value of the silver shipped from London.

2. Mint.

For details *see* Table under XV.—Mint and Coinage—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

Gold bullion.

1. The value of gold bullion and coin tendered in exchange for rupees amounted to Rs. 1,47,13,262 in value as compared with Rs. 1,52,81,242 in the previous year.

Silver bullion.

2. The value of silver purchased and brought to account during the year was invoiced at Rs. 10,68,56,571. The amount of uncurrent Government silver coin received for re-coinage was Rs. 1,17,87,431. East India Company's coins, known as Arcot rupees, of the value of Rs. 32 were also remitted to the Mint. The re-coinage into Government rupees of the silver currency of the Tonk Darbár was carried out during the year. The exchange value in Government rupees of the amount converted was Rs. 1,72,885.

Silver coinage.

3. Rupees and half-rupees of the value of Rs. 16,07,31,267 were struck during the year on Government account and for the Native State previously referred to.

Revenue and Expenditure.

4. The total revenue with *pro forma* charges was Rs. 30,78,732, which includes Rs. 29,39,135, being a charge of 2 per cent. on the total amount of purchased silver brought to account during the year, and on the coinage carried out for the Tonk Darbár. The total expenditure, including *pro forma* charges, was Rs. 13,49,630, or more by Rs. 1,32,033 than that of the preceding year.

3. Currency.

For details *see* Tables under XIV.—Paper Currency—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

I.—Presidency Circle.

Circulation

1. The gross circulation on the 31st March 1907 was Rs. 11,01,63,660 which compared with the circulation on 31st March 1906, *viz.*, Rs. 10,82,55,335, shows an increase of Rs. 19,08,325. The monthly average circulations of notes of Rs. 100 and under in value was 28½ lákhs compared with 26 last year. Employers of labour took no less than 11 lákhs of Rs. 5 notes—out of some 17 lákhs issued—for payment of wages. The circulation of notes over Rs. 100 increased by something over 5 lákhs. Deducting notes held in the Reserve Treasury, the net circulation in lákhs of rupees comes to 10,40 compared with 9,85 of last year. The circulation of notes under Rs. 100 exceeded the figures of last year in every month. The daily average issue of Home Notes was 18,359 and of receipts 17,182 compared with 15,454 and 14,445 of last year. The total value of Foreign notes cashed exceeded the figures of last year by about 8 lákhs.

2. Including shroff-marked rupees, uncurrent coin and rupees of 1835 and 1840 mintage, the total value of withdrawals was 4½ lákhs; 88,010 rupees and 28,147 half-rupees were cut and received in payment; 1,595 counterfeit rupees were broken. Coins withdrawn.

3. Receipts of small silver coin show an increase of 3½ lákhs over 1905-1906, and issues an increase of 5·7 lákhs, due to continued prosperity. Exchange of small coin.

4. Receipts of sovereigns from the public totalled Rs. 1,12,50,232 and issues Rs. 2,47,36,425, a net increase of Rs. 1,34,86,193, an increase of 36 lákhs over 1905-1906. Imports amounted to Rs. 1,45,20,000 and exports Rs. 41,87,850. Gold coin and bullion.

5. The amount of silver coined into rupees was Rs. 9,81,91,733, out of a total of Rs. 14,62,67,461 worth of silver purchased, silver in transit and silver received from Calcutta added to last year's balance. The remainder was in transit or process of coinage or coined and transferred to the Mint Agency. Silver bullion.

6. Thirteen new agencies were established and 9 closed. At the close of the year there were 21 agencies holding balances in coin and notes of Rs. 68,73,900. Agencies.

7. Two hundred and eighty-two half and 39 whole notes were either lost accidentally or in the post or mutilated. No loss was incurred on account of payments for the same. Lost and mutilated notes.

8. Two forged notes were sent for disposal to the Currency Agency. There was no case of prosecution for fraud. Frauds.

9. Remittances of gold and silver coin and bullion from Bombay to other centres totalled Rs. 12,10,34,339, to Bombay from other centres Rs. 3,75,59,892. Remittances.

II.—Karachi Circle.

1. The value of notes in circulation decreased from Rs. 1,42,98,145 to Rs. 1,21,80,675. The decrease is due to the contraction in the figures for Rs. 10,000 notes which show a decrease of 370 pieces. Notes outstanding figure Rs. 1,16,48,725, a decrease of Rs. 2,50,000 on last year. Rs. 1,22,50,415 worth of Foreign notes were encashed, an increase of 22¾ lákhs on last year's figures due to the improvement in Railway and Customs receipts. Circulation.

2. Rs. 29 only were received. Defaced coins.

3. Rs. 17,456 were withdrawn as uncurrent. Rs. 10,716 light-weight coins were cut and exchanged with the Karáchi Treasury. Withdrawal of uncurrent coin.

4. Receipts were Rs. 3,755 and issues Rs. 2,36,551. The increase of Rs. 21,440 in the latter item is due to the large amount of small coin paid to the cotton pickers. Small silver coin.

5. Fifty-one half and 51 whole notes were lost accidentally or in the post and paid on bonds of indemnity. Lost and mutilated notes.

6. Two presumably forged notes were sent for examination, the result of which is not stated. Frauds.

7. Silver valued at Rs. 1,37,79,000 and sovereigns at Rs. 12,75,000 were received from Bombay. Gold coin valued at Rs. 14,58,637 was issued to the public, being chiefly taken by native merchants for making ornaments. Remittances.

4. Land Revenue.

The total demand amounted to Rs. 5,40,23,547 and collections to Rs. 4,47,63,332. The increase in demand during the year under report compared with the demand of the previous year was 48½ lákhs and of collections over 1 crore. Collections fell short of demand by 12 lákhs in the Northern Division, 46½ lákhs in the Central Division, 24½ lákhs in the Southern Division, and 9½ lákhs in Sind. The districts considerably in arrears are Kaira with arrears of about 7lákhs, Nagar of 2·0 lákhs, Poona of 10½ lákhs, Sholápur of 9 lákhs, Násik of 6 lákhs, Belgaum of 5¾ lákhs, Dhárwár of 8 lákhs and Bijápur of 9 lákhs. During the year under report, however, in addition to the current year's demand, Kaira paid 5 lákhs of arrears, Poona 3·41 lákhs, Sholápur 3·84 lákhs, Belgaum 3 lákhs, Dhárwár 6·65 lákhs and Bijápur nearly 4 lákhs, while Ahmednagar paid none.

5. Irrigation Revenue.

The revenue credited to this head falls under two categories, *viz.*—(1) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department, and (2) the irrigation share of the land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams and other sources created or maintained by the Public Works Department. The works are also divided into three classes: the first includes entirely new works and works restored or extensively improved for which capital and revenue accounts are kept; the second includes old works which are maintained by the Department and for which only revenue accounts are kept; and the third includes agricultural

works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. The direct receipts on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

Half Imperial and half Provincial.

	Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—	
(*a*) Sind	... 2,11,462
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	... 4,52,173
(2) Protective Public Works—	
(*a*) Deccan and Gujarát	... 2,57,804
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—	
(*a*) Sind	... 74,690
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	... 1,38,037
Total	... 11,34,166

The corresponding receipts for 1905-1906 were Rs. 12,49,217. The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was as follows:—

Imperial.

	Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—	
(*a*) Sind	... 27,95,904
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	... 4,031
(2) Minor Irrigation Works—	
(*a*) Sind	... 16,77,329
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	... 10,407
Total	... 44,87,671

The following table shows the financial position at the close of the year of irrigation works of all classes for which capital and revenue accounts are kept:—

	Capital outlay in the year.	Capital outlay up to the end of the year.	Working expenses during the year.	Net revenue during the year, direct and indirect.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works	2,23,901	3,71,47,236	11,48,190	23,15,380
Protective Works	3,57,119	1,07,02,515	1,04,035	1,53,769
Minor Works and Navigation	1,66,701	1,40,29,103	4,79,780	14,20,683
Total ...	7,47,721	6,18,78,854	17,32,005	38,89,832

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

	Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarát.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue ... { Direct	66,392	9,890	76,282
Gross Revenue ... { Indirect	25,85,404	4,59,306	30,44,710
Total ...	26,51,796	4,69,196	31,20,992
Working Expenses	8,91,355	4,24,341	13,15,696
Net Revenue ...	17,60,441	44,855	18,05,296

The revenue and expenditure in respect of the works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

	Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarát.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue ... { Direct	11,206	1,941	13,147
Gross Revenue ... { Indirect	9,91,213	.....	9,91,213
Total ...	10,02,419	1,941	10,04,360
Working Expenses	10,09,626	1,16,188	11,25,814
Net Revenue ...	—7,207	—1,14,247	—1,21,454

6. Public Works Revenue.

The Public Works revenue falls under three heads "Imperial Military," "Imperial Civil" and "Provincial Civil." The revenue under the first head, derived mainly from miscellaneous sources, fell from Rs. 11,988 to Rs. 11,515. The revenue under the head "Imperial Civil,"

derived mainly from rents of buildings and miscellaneous sources, fell from Rs. 71,786 to Rs. 31,384, the decrease being due to the exceptionally small receipts realized from miscellaneous sources. The "Provincial Civil" revenue, consisting chiefly of tolls on roads and rents of buildings, however, rose from Rs. 6,61,094 to Rs. 7,29,924. The increase was mainly due to a rise in the receipts from tolls on roads.

7. Customs.

For details *see* Annual Report on Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration for 1906-1907.

1.—Sea Customs.

Port of Bombay.

1. Net receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Rs. 1,91,59,794. Import duties amounted to Rs. 1,88,12,838, an increase of nearly 2 lákhs on last year's figures. Net export duties on rice and rice flour increased from Rs. 1,88,348 to Rs. 1,93,321. Revenue.

2. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,77,395, representing a little over 4 per cent. of the net collections. Expenditure.

3. Refunds aggregated Rs. 1,99,727 against Rs. 1,22,811 during last year. The large increase is due to the purchase of silver by Government in India and consequent refund of import duty. Refunds to Kashmir totalled Rs. 21,000, but the figures are incomplete. Drawbacks increased from Rs. 2,23,781 to Rs. 2,83,726. Refunds and Drawbacks.

4. The value of goods bonded decreased from Rs. 17,55,738 to Rs. 16,40,156. There was, however, a small increase in duty at the public warehouse due to the enhanced tariff for wines and spirits. Bonding transactions.

5. The total number of cases disposed of amounted to 1,051 against 1,205 for the last year. Penalties amounted to Rs. 9,432. Customs offences.

Continental Ports.

The trade is insignificant. Customs receipts amounted to Rs. 88,369, a decrease of Rs. 4,372 on the previous year.

Ports in Sind.

1. Net receipts amounted to Rs. 52,49,468 against Rs. 47,05,308. Revenue.

2. Refunds to the Kashmir Darbár amounted to Rs. 45,638. The figures, however, are incomplete. Drawbacks amounted to Rs. 83,165 against Rs. 50,836, the increase being wholly due to til-seed. Refunds and Drawbacks.

3. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,65,443 to Rs. 1,89,298, the increase being due to an increase in salaries and additions to the Statistical Department. Expenditure.

4. Three hundred and eighty-four cases were disposed of under the Customs Act. Penalties amounted to Rs. 2,186. Under the Merchandise Marks Act 241 cases were disposed of, an increase of 100 from last year. Fine was imposed in 140 cases. Customs offences.

2.—Land Customs.

The number of duty-collecting stations on the Káthiáwár and Portuguese frontiers remained unchanged. The receipts upon the Portuguese frontiers fell from Rs. 87,783 to Rs. 78,763, a decrease which is mainly due to the restricted imports of cocoanuts and copra owing to a bad crop in Goa. Receipts on the Káthiáwár frontier fell from Rs. 77,916 to Rs. 77,207. A large decrease at the Viramgám Custom House owing to the exemption from customs duty of cotton piece-goods manufactured at the Káthiáwár mills was counterbalanced by a general increase at the nákas. This fact shows that the disturbance of trade brought about by the establishment of the Customs line has passed away and that trade has assumed its normal condition. The trade in bulk-oil at Castle Rock has regained its former dimensions, imports amounting to 1,581,288 gallons compared with 1,301,867 gallons in the previous year. The most interesting event of the year is the steadily increasing exports of manganese ore to Marmagao *vid* Castle Rock.

8. Opium.

For details *see* the Annual Report on Opium for 1906-1907 and Tables under IV.—Opium—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

1. This summary is confined to the consideration of opium as an item of Imperial Revenue. Information regarding opium as an item of excise will be found under that head. General.

2. Duty-paid exports to Bombay for exportation and home consumption fell from 16,002 chests to 15,367. Indore, Chitor and Rutlám show the chief decreases, while Mandesár and Ahmedabad show increases of 1,046½ and 840½ respectively. Exports from scales to Bombay.

3. There is a decrease of 766½ chests in the exports to China due to the uncertainty prevailing among exporters as to the future action of the British and Chinese Governments in the matter of the opium question. Prices have fallen from Rs. 1,556 for one-year-old and Rs. 1,688 for two-year-old opium to Rs. 1,362 and Rs. 1,473 respectively. The cause is decrease of demand. Exports to China.

Bombay Warehouse accounts.

4. Fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-three chests were imported and lodged in the warehouse against 16,194½ during the preceding year.

Opium transactions of the Baroda State.

5. The area under poppy cultivation decreased by 8 acres only, the figures being 20,438 against 20,446. On account, however, of the good opium harvest imports into Bombay increased by 840½ chests, *viz.*, from 1,339½ to 2,240. The stocks held were 134,057 lbs. compared with 273,298 lbs.

Total Imperial Revenue and Expenditure.

6. The total Imperial Revenue was Rs. 83,06,822 against Rs. 85,63,999 for 1905-1906, the decrease being due to diminished exports to China. The only item of expenditure is that of the opium establishment in Ahmedabad and Bombay City, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 33,260 against Rs. 32,223 during the preceding year.

9. Salt.

For details *see* the Report of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency for 1906-1907 and Tables under III.—Salt—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

General sources of supply.

1. The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal is derived from three sources—(1) Bárágra salt manufactured at the Pritchard Salt Works at Khárághoda and Udu; (2) sea-salt produced at works on the coast; (3) salt imported mainly from Portuguese India.

Bárágra salt.

2. The quantity in stock at the beginning of the year was 3,570,186 maunds against 3,770,192 at the beginning of the previous year. The produce during the year amounted to 2,362,073 maunds, making a total quantity in stock of 5,932,259 maunds. The removals during the year amounted to 2,509,732 maunds against 2,557,917 maunds in 1905-1906. The issues to the Central Provinces increased by over 20,000 maunds. Those to the United Provinces and Central India decreased, the cause being the heavy removals of last year to these Provinces for the replenishment of depleted stocks. There is an increase all round in local consumption, especially for Baroda, Kaira, Broach and Cambay, a satisfactory proof of the efficiency gained by the new preventive arrangements. Loss and wastage amount to 322,535 maunds against 189,762 maunds for last year. The greater part of the loss is due to the cyclone of July 1905 which washed away enormous quantities of the heaped salt. The total quantity in stock at the end of the year falls below the safe minimum, hence a large number of new pans are to be opened. The cost price was the same as last year; *i. e.*, Re. 0-2-3 per Indian maund. 425 pans were worked during the year. There was a smaller average yield per pan, but the quality was greatly improved. 1,200 Agrias were paid at the rate of Rs. 143 per head.

Sea salt.

3. The quantity of salt manufactured was 8,835,929 against 9,523,284 maunds last year. The decrease is due to the large stocks held at the beginning of the year and an outbreak of cholera in the Thána and Uran ranges. Removals amounted to 8,271,117 maunds, an increase of 275,760 maunds on the previous year. At Dharásna the quantity manufactured was 343,114 maunds against 300,289 maunds for the last year. Removals amounted to 307,402 maunds against 295,116 maunds in the previous year. The increase is accounted for by the prosperity in Gujarát and larger exports to Baroda. In other salt works the produce was 8,492,815 maunds against 9,222,995. Issues decreased by 2½ lákhs maunds. Removals from salt works near Bombay for consumption within and without the Presidency show a net increase of 229,426 maunds. The Central Provinces took a supply increased by 128,968 maunds. The Nizam's territory took an increase of half a lákh, the Madras Presidency of nearly 1½ lákhs. Loss and wastage at Dharásna increased from 1·11 to 4·09 per cent.; at the other salt works the percentage was 7·2 against 5·6 for last year.

Imported salt.

4. The quantity of Goa salt imported increased from 283,082 to 312,007 maunds, an increase due to the reduction of the duty. Mysore took an increase of 23,043 maunds due probably to the increase in the manganese and gold mining population which is served from Goa.

Consumption.

5. The total quantity issued for consumption in the Bombay Presidency amounted to 2,970,559. The average per head of population is 11·65 lbs. against 11·05 lbs. in the previous year. The figures for Gujarát are 830,349 maunds and an average of 11·34 lbs. against 10·65 last year. For other parts of the Presidency the figures are 2,140,210 maunds, giving an average of 11·78 lbs. against 11·21 in the previous year. The records of prices show that the consumer has obtained the full benefit of the reductions in duty. In 14 of the 18 districts in the Presidency the decrease in price from 1902-1903 when the duty was Rs. 2-8 has amounted to more than the concomitant decrease in the duty; even in Bombay the decrease in price is 4 annas more per maund than the decrease in duty.

Revenue and expenditure.

6. Revenue shows an increase of Rs. 5,88,862. Expenditure an increase of Rs. 63,086.

Fish-curing yards.

7. The number increased by 1, being 30 against 29. The net profit increased from Rs. 1,122 to Rs. 7,586.

Offences.

8. The number of offences again decreased from 804 to 536. The only assignable cause is the decrease of the duty.

Farms.

9. The Government salt works at Mátunga and Bassein were leased for 5 years for sums of Rs. 18,501 and Rs. 22,500 respectively. The previous leases were for 1 year only and realized Rs. 24,007 and Rs. 25,171. The reason is the low price of salt and the fact that other salt works held large stocks at the time of giving out the lease.

10. The chief event of the year was the reduction of the duty in March 1907 from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1 : it is of course too early for the effects to have manifested themselves. The final carrying out of the scheme for the new works at Bhándup is only delayed pending the question of the price to be paid for the acquisition of the necessary land. Miscellaneous.

SIND.

1. These remain the same, *viz.*, (1) the Maurypur salt works; (2) the Saran; (3) the Dilyar salt deposits. Sources of supply.

2. The opening balance was 183,402 maunds; production amounted to 321,424 maunds; removals to 358,041 maunds; 17,472 maunds were sold to the Mir of Khairpur; loss and wastage accounted for 17,650 maunds; while the stock in hand at the close of the year was 110,998 maunds. Production was 63,000 maunds short of last year, and the balance decreased by 78,000 maunds. Production, etc.

3. The total consumption amounted to 360,542 maunds, the average rate per head being 9·23 lbs. against 8·87 lbs. during previous year. The price per maund was Rs. 2-3-2 against Rs. 2-4-10 for 1905-1906. Consumption.

4. 2,826 maunds of fish were cured at Shamspir against 2,173 maunds last year, the figures at Khada being 19,847 against 16,762. Fish-curing.

5. Gross receipts amounted to Rs. 6,03,172 against Rs. 5,83,149 and expenditure to Rs. 1,34,017 against Rs. 1,35,032 for 1905-1906. Revenue and expenditure.

6. Total offences were 40 against 123; those against the Opium and A'bkári Laws 13 against 16 for previous year. Offences.

ADEN.

The gross receipts show a decline of Rs. 1,123 to Rs. 16,044, while the quantity manufactured decreased from 85,827 maunds to 80,048 maunds. The total exports to Arabia fell from 61,706 maunds to 59,382 maunds and the consumption within British limits from 24,121 to 20,665 maunds. The Italian Salt Works at Sheikh Othman exported 60,905 tons compared with 101,607 in the previous year. One offence against the Salt Law was detected and the offenders punished.

10. Excise.

For details *see* the Annual Report of the Excise Department for 1906-1907 and Tables under V.—Excise—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

1. The material changes during the year were: (1) The raising of the still-head duty on 25° U. P. by annas 4 in Bombay; a similar increase together with a rise of annas 2 on 60° U. P. in Surat City and 5 miles round, Sholápur City and 10 miles round, the Kolába District and Thána District except Dáhánu and Umbargaon; an increase of annas 6 on 25° U. P. and annas 3 on 60° U. P. in Broach City and 10 miles round and Ahmedabad City, Cantonment and 10 miles round; and increases of annas 6 in the case of 25° U. P. and annas 5 on 40° U. P. in Hubli Town and 10 miles round. (2) The still-head duty on toddy spirit was raised by annas 4 and annas 2 per gallon of 25° U. P. and 60° U. P. in Bombay and in the Sálsette and Bassein Tálukas of the Thána District; a similar increase on 25° U. P. was made in the Ahmedabad and Surat Districts and part of the Thána District, and of annas 2 on spirit of the same strength in part of the Kolába District and of 10, 8 and 6 annas in certain towns of the Thána and Kolába Districts. (3) The rates of duty on gánja and bháng were raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 and from annas 8 to Re. 1 per seer, and on charas from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per seer. (4) The management of the hemp drug revenue of the Native States was continued for 5 years till 31st March 1911. (5) The rates per pound for opium issued from Government depôts were lowered from Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 13-8 per pound in Aden, Rájkot, Pálanpur, Sádra, Baroda Cantonment, Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahâls, Broach, Surat and Bombay City, and in the rest of the Presidency from Rs. 13 to Rs. 12. Changes during the year.

2. The total receipts from still-head duty amounted to Rs. 88,54,329 compared with Rs. 83,72,491, an increase of nearly 5 lákhs. Surat contributed 1½ lákhs of the increase, Thána ¾ lákh; Dhárwár, Belgaum and Ratnágiri shew decreases. No deficiencies had to be made good by the farmers under the District Monopoly System. In the auction districts the revenue from license fees amounted to Rs. 3,31,248 compared with Rs. 2,09,576 for the preceding year. The revenue from license fees for the sale of country spirit in Bombay amounted to Rs. 6,29,404, a small decrease of Rs. 490. Revenue from the out-still or lump farming system and other miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 15,698 compared with Rs. 16,718. The outturn of toddy spirit in Bombay, Ratnágiri and Kánara shew decreases of 4,277 gallons, 19,152 gallons, and 6,400 gallons respectively. The decrease is due to large stocks, fewer trees being tapped, and the poor yield. The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirit remained the same, *viz.* 2,514. The total sales of country spirit were larger by 137,095 proof gallons than those of the preceding year, and 517,768 gallons over those of the average for the preceding five years. Khándesh and Surat shew increases of 64,161 and 45,100 gallons respectively, while Bombay shews a decrease of 43,517 gallons. The average rate of consumption per head of population was 7·9 drams compared with 6·3, the average of Country spirit.

the preceding five years. The rate was highest in Bombay (33·4 drams), Surat (23·2 drams) and Thána (20·2 drams), and lowest in Kaira (0·8 dram).

Toddy.

3. The revenue from toddy amounted to Rs. 17,22,233 compared with Rs. 16,77,041 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 45,192. The receipts from the tree tax increased from Rs. 9,90,455 to Rs. 10,40,975. The revenue from license fees for sale of toddy amounted to Rs. 6,69,680 compared with Rs. 6,75,279 in the previous year. Bijápur and Belgaum contribute decreases of Rs. 18,576 and Rs. 7,834 respectively. Dhárwár, Broach and Poona shew increases. The number of trees tapped for raw toddy shews a small rise from 241,238 to 241,669, while those tapped for raw toddy and distillation together decreased by 385. The total sales of toddy increased by 332,016 gallons, to which Thána alone contributed 324,004 gallons and Surat 75,176 gallons. The rise is attributed to more marriages.

Foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates.

4. The revenue on malt-liquor again decreased by 39 per cent. to Rs. 13,363, from the same cause as last year, *i. e.*, a diminished demand among the British regiments. That from license fees amounted to Rs. 1,96,903, a small decrease of Rs. 919, notwithstanding a reduction in the rate per dozen bottles from Rs. 2 to Re. 1-8-0. Under the head of imported liquors there is an abrupt fall all round except in the case of non-potable spirits, the decreases amounting to 210,992 gallons in the case of fermented liquors and 56,668 gallons in that of potable spirits, probably due to the increase in the rate of duty. The sales of non-potable spirits increased by over 33 per cent. to 83,957 gallons. The number of shops, etc., licensed for the sale of imported foreign liquors declined from 415 to 395.

Intoxicating drugs other than opium.

5. The number of villages in which hemp was cultivated for gánja increased from 32 to 34, but the outturn decreased from 5,988 maunds to 5,924 maunds. The warehoused stock of gánja, bháng and charas amounted to 7,287, 233 and 85 maunds respectively. Issues for sale in the Presidency amounted to 1,061, 140 and 86 maunds respectively. Revenue decreased from Rs. 5,78,554 to Rs. 4,44,014, the duty on exports decreasing by over 1½ lákhs owing to the raising of the duty and consequent decrease in exports. The number of licensed shops was 587 compared with 581. The total sales were 51,796 seers.

Opium.

6. The total purchases for home consumption amounted to 1,150½ chests compared with 1,058½ chests in the previous year and the total amount of duty realized was Rs. 7,48,300 compared with Rs. 6,88,450 in the previous year. The issues from the Government depôts were 42,313 compared with 39,464 lbs. for the last year. The realizations on issues amounted to Rs. 5,69,980. The net profit to Government was Rs. 32,459 compared with Rs. 83,934 in the previous year, the fall being due to a double decrease in the issue rate. The total licit sales in British districts amounted to 74,554 lbs. compared with 70,666 lbs. in the previous year, the rise being due to a decrease in price and greater prosperity. The revenue from license fees for retail vend amounted to Rs. 1,19,132 compared with Rs. 1,18,904. The total number of opium shops was 811, a decrease of 4. The number of licenses granted to medical practitioners was 810, an increase of 91, 70 of which were granted in Bombay. The total quantity of opium supplied to Native States was 59,125 lbs. compared with 50,558 in the previous year, the recovery being due to the good season. The same cause accounts for the increase of consumption in the Baroda State from 21,321 lbs. to 24,594 lbs. The total excise opium receipts amounted to Rs. 7,87,959 against Rs. 8,07,142 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the reduction in the issue rate.

Financial results.

7. The total realizations under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,30,93,810, an increase of more than 4 lákhs over the figures of the previous year and of more than 22½ lákhs over the average of the preceding three years. The increase is under the main heads "country spirit" and "toddy," with increases of over 5½ and ½ lákh respectively. The total expenditure, exclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 5,40,150 compared with Rs. 5,44,631.

Offences against Abkári Laws.

8. The total number of cases detected amounted to 1,970 compared with 2,566, the percentage of convictions being 91·9 against 90·5 in the previous year. Of the cases detected 1,349 related to liquor and 621 to hemp drugs. The number of cases of illicit distillation and possession of implements for unauthorized manufacture decreased by 257. The decrease is marked in Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Thána and Khándesh, and is attributed to deterrent punishments, increased activity in the preventive staff and in Broach to the application of the Mhowra Flowers Act. Kaira (25) and Surat (53) shew large increases in the number of cases of illicit importation and possession, due in the latter case to the restrictions on the possession of mhowra flowers. Cases of illicit cultivation and manufacture of hemp drugs decreased by 48, and of illicit importation by 139, chiefly in Khándesh and Násik. Illicit transport, possession and sale shew a decrease of 50 cases. There were no important cases under the Opium Act, the total number being 153 in British districts and 36 in Native States, a total decrease of 32.

SIND.

Changes.

The important changes during the year were enhancement of duty—

(1) on bháng and gánja to Rs. 1 and 5 per seer respectively;

(2) on foreign liquor and country liquor excised at tariff rates from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per gallon.

The issue rate of opium was reduced from Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 13-8-0 per lb. Here may be noted also the prohibition against the importation of cocaine by post, and the restriction of its importation to chemists, druggists and specially authorized forwarding agents. The unlicensed sale of morphia, medicated and other tonic wines such as Vibrona, etc., was also prohibited.

2. The total realizations from all sources amount to Rs. 15,65,214 compared with Rs. 14,69,360 in the preceding year. The increase occurs chiefly under country liquor and intoxicating drugs. Revenue.

3. The consumption of country liquor increased from 206,406 gallons to 221,023 gallons. The increase has been general throughout Sind. The issue of liquor from the Kotri distillery amounted to 166,229 gallons compared with 156,039 gallons in the previous year. The rate of consumption per head of population was 3·30 drams, the average of the past 5 years being 2·7 drams. The number of stills in the Central distillery at Kotri was the same as last year, *viz.*, 23. Their total production amounted to 166,646 gallons compared with 159,601 gallons for the past year. The maximum retail price of Kotri liquor remained unchanged, being Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon. The average incidence of A'bkári revenue per head of population increased from Re. 0-6-4 in 1905-06 to Re. 0-6-10. Country liquor.

4. The total imports of foreign liquor decreased to 830,860 gallons from 997,923 in the preceding year. The decrease is most noticeable under "Fermented liquors." Foreign liquor.

5. The license fee for the retail vend of intoxicating drugs decreased from Rs. 1,45,426 in 1905-1906 to Rs. 1,43,349 in the current year. The total revenue under this head rose from Rs. 2,86,317 in the past year to Rs. 3,35,262. Intoxicating drugs.

6. The issues of opium from Government depôts amounted to 19,842 pounds compared with 18,574 pounds in the preceding year and the amount realized thereon was Rs. 2,71,561 compared with Rs. 2,95,250 in 1905-1906. The net profit was Rs. 27,960. The total consumption was 19,381 lbs. compared with 17,767 lbs. in the preceding year. The consumption per head was ·24 tolas, last year's figure being ·22 tolas. The total excise opium revenue increased from Rs. 1,48,558 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,62,701 in the current year. Opium.

7. During the year 5 cases relating to liquor, 44 to intoxicating drugs and 8 to opium were sent up for trial, in which 4, 37 and 7 convictions respectively were secured. Prosecutions.

8. The total expenditure for the year increased to Rs. 47,078 from Rs. 43,324 in the preceding year. Expenditure.

ADEN.

The gross receipts for 1906-1907 amounted to Rs. 1,54 447, an increase of Rs. 47,089 due to duty on large consignments of foreign spirits imported to avoid payment of the enhanced duty introduced with effect from 1st April 1907. There were 2 offences of "illegal importation of liquor" detected. The excise receipts from opium shew a decline of Rs. 891 to Rs. 2,779. Excise. Aden.

11. Cotton Duties Act.

1. The number of mills increased to 147. Five new spinning mills were started in Ahmedabad. Number of mills.

2. The continued progress in the production of woven goods is again noticeable, the figures being 134,735,667 lbs. against 131,898,452 lbs. for last year. Yarn figures on the other hand show a decline of over 18½ million lbs. to 473 million lbs.; this is due to the unsatisfactory state of the China market, Japanese competition, and fluctuation of exchange. Issues of cloth and yarn.

3. Net receipts amounted to 24 lákhs, an increase of nearly 1½ lákhs on last year. Receipts.

12. Stamps.

For details *see* Annual Report of the Stamp Department and Tables under VII.—Stamps—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

1. The gross receipts fell by Rs. 3,63,182. The fall is due to the substitution of Postage Stamps which do not come under the Stamp Act for India Revenue Stamps and the reduction in duty on Insurance Policies, which alone accounts for a reduction of nearly 1½ lákhs in Bombay City alone. Of the remainder, Hundis show a rise of Rs. 60,000, and Share Transfer Stamps a decrease of Rs. 32,000 or 20 per cent. Revenue.

2. The total number of vendors is now 1,061. Discount amounted to Rs. 71,524. Stamp Vendors.

3. The figures are 2,091 against 1,978 for the previous year. Impounded documents.

4. There were 11 cases and 9 convictions against 12 last year. Prosecutions.

5. There were 694 applications for Probate and Letters of Administration with a rise of Rs. 833 in receipts. Estate Duties.

2.—KARACHI.

1. Gross receipts—Rs. 6,62,033—show a decrease of Rs. 43,877. Last year's figures, however, included some extraordinary items which swelled the total. Expenditure decreased by Rs. 5,016, due to the discontinuance of the discount of 6¼ per cent. on India Revenue Stamps. Under Court-fees the receipts amounted to Rs. 3,69,446. Impressed Stamps and Hundis show a rise. Receipts and charges.

2. There is a net decrease of 11 licenses. Stamp Vendors.

Impounded documents.

3. One hundred and one cases were dealt with under section 35 of Act II of 1899 against 107 of the preceding year and 42 under sections 32, 37, 40 and 41 of the Stamp Act.

Prosecutions.

4. Prosecutions numbered 5. Convictions were obtained in every case.

13. Income Tax.

For details *see* the Annual Report on Income Tax and tables under VIII.—Income Tax—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

The final demand, including penalties and arrears, amounted in all to Rs. 46,38,329 against Rs. 37,00,620 in the previous year. Collections, including realizations from the tax on salaries and pensions, rose to Rs. 46,51,968.

14. Forests.

The total income from forests for the financial year increased from Rs. 24,78,464 to Rs. 34,72,233, and the expenditure decreased from Rs. 21,57,171 to Rs. 19,08,719.

15. Local Funds.

1.—Incorporated Local Funds.

General.

1. Information as to District Local Funds and the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund will be found in Chapters III and IV respectively.

Receipts and charges.

2. The total receipts were Rs. 64,76,786, an increase of Rs. 6,48,972. Charges decreased from Rs. 55,51,558 to Rs. 55,05,617. The closing balance exceeded the prescribed minimum by over 20 lákhs.

Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund.

3. The transfer of this Fund to Provincial took place in the year under report and not in the previous year as reported.

Government Central Book Depôt.

4. Receipts totalled Rs. 57,170 and charges Rs. 52,419. The decrease of Rs. 24,497 in receipts is due to the transfer to Messrs. MacMillan of the copyright in the new Vernacular Reading Series.

Steam Boiler Inspection Fund.

5. This fund shows an increase of Rs. 8,260 due to the increase in the number of boilers inspected and of candidates appearing for the Engineer's Examination.

2.—Excluded Local Funds.

Cantonment Funds.

1. There is no reason to consider that the position of any of the funds has changed materially. Hyderabad, Ahmednagar and Jacobabad show balances increased by Rs. 3,300, Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 6,700 respectively, while Ahmedabad, Poona and Belgaum show decreases of Rs. 3,700, Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 1,000.

Police Funds.

2. The closing balance shows a small increase of Rs. 2,500.

Port and Marine Funds.

3. The receipts of the Aden Port Trust are greater than in the preceding year by Rs. 17,000. The Indus Conservancy Fund shows a balance decreased from Rs. 17,178 to Rs. 793.

Educational Funds.

4. All these funds except one have been removed from the Books of the Accountant General's Office, as have the Medical and Charitable Funds.

Other Funds.

5. The Pálanpur General Agency Fund shows an increased balance of Rs. 15,000; the Rewa Kántha Agency Fund shows a decrease of Rs. 20,000.

16. Municipal Revenue.

Information as to the income and expenditure of Municipalities may be found in Chapter III.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

1. Births and Deaths.

For details *see* Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for 1906 with appendices and tables under XIII.—Vital Statistics—appended to Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

Europeans.

1. Among the European Civil population 300 births and 333 deaths were recorded in 1906 against 333 and 270 respectively in 1905, the birth-rate being 15·95 *per mille* against 17·71 in 1905 and the death-rate 17·71 against 14·36.

Eurasians.

2. Among Eurasians 122 births and 161 deaths were registered during 1906 against 166 and 137 respectively in 1905, the birth-rate being 18·61 *per mille* against 25·32 in 1905 and the death-rate 24·55 against 20·89.

Natives.

3. The number of births registered was 625,486 in 1906 against 611,173 in 1905, showing an increase of 14,313 for the year. The ratio *per mille* was 33·84 against 33·07 in 1905. The proportion of male to female children born was 107·60 to 100; in 1905 it was 108·44. Out of every 100 births there were 51·83 males and 48·17 females and for every 100 males there were 92·93 females. The deaths recorded among the Native population in 1906 were 648,019 against 588,394 in 1905, an increase of 59,625. The death-rate of males *per mille* to males living was 35·26 and of females dying to females living was 34·85. The highest death-rate 68·98 took place in the City of Bombay and the lowest 21·39 in Ratnágiri. The highest death-rate *per mille* living was amongst infants under one year, being 336·28 against 334·85 last year, and the lowest between the ages of 15 and under 20 years, amounting to 18·76. The death-rate among Mahomedans, Hindus, Jains, Christians and Pársis was 29·26, 36·64, 26·15, 24·96 and 27·29 *per mille*. These percentages are higher in every case than those of last year with the exception of the Jains.

Causes of death.

4. Out of a total number of 648,019 deaths and a rate *per mille* of 35·06 fever accounted for 274,653 deaths or 14·86 *per mille*: diarrhœa for 61,736 or 3·34 *per mille*: respiratory diseases for 60,615 or 3·28 *per mille*: plague for 51,525 or 2·79 *per mille* and cholera for 46,119 or 2·49 *per mille*. Other causes account for 7·71 *per mille*, while injuries and small-pox stand at ·37 and ·22 *per mille* respectively. The rate under plague has further decreased from 3·86 last year while the mean for the 5 years 1901-1905 was 9·63 *per mille*.

Influence of prices on birth and death-rates.

5. The general rise of prices noticed last year continued in the present year, but it is difficult to trace any connection between this rise and the birth and death-rates. The birth-rate for the Presidency was practically the same as last year, *viz.*, 33·84 against 33·07, but the death-rate rose to 35·06 against 31·84 for last year. The lowest birth-rates were recorded in the districts in which scarcity was felt during the late famine, and also in Sind. Khándesh shows a rise of nearly 6 *per mille*. The rise in the death-rate seems to have no connection with prices.

2. Emigration and Immigration.

Movement by land.

1. Owing to the general improvement in agricultural conditions the tide of emigration and immigration flowed less strongly than in the preceding year. In Gujarát no movement of any kind is reported from Ahmedabad, Kaira or the Panch Maháls, while in Broach the usual influx of cotton-pickers can hardly be considered as immigration proper, and the emigration from Surat is purely over-sea. The usual influx of labourers and others took place from the Deccan Districts into Bombay, Poona sending as many as 115,000 persons. As usual, however, their stay was only temporary, September seeing them all back in their homes. Improved agricultural prosperity attracted home many of those who had emigrated to other districts during the preceding year of scarcity. The Karnátak Districts are not noted either for immigration or emigration, and save for the return of a few wanderers whom famine had driven away in 1905-1906 there was practically no movement of any kind. Ratnágiri as usual sent large numbers to Bombay, but the total number was less than usual owing to the favourable season. The attractions of the manganese industry robbed Kánara of the usual influx of Portuguese labourers from Goa. The horde of Márwári wanderers who infested Sind last year were got rid of during the year under report owing to the favourable harvest in Rájputána, while a similar cause accounts for the return of over 8,000 Kátchi labourers to Katch and the comparatively small amount of immigration from that district into Sind.

Movement by sea.

2. The number of emigrants leaving Bombay under agreements made under the Indian Emigration Act shows a large decrease from 256 to 52. Of these, 30 were engaged for railway work in British Central Africa. One hundred and eighty-six former emigrants returned to

Bombay. At Karáchi there was a large increase in the number of Punjábi emigrants from 252 to 901, 861 of whom left for service on the Uganda Railway. Forty-eight emigrants returned to Bombay, having served their time. There was a further increase to 2,000 of emigrants to South Africa from Surat and to 310 from Broach in spite of the restrictions imposed in that country. Remittances from Africa to Surat are estimated at nearly 4 lákhs of rupees.

3. Medical Relief.

For details *see* Report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay for 1906, also the tables under XIV.—Hospitals—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

Number of institutions.

1. There were 701 institutions at the close of 1906, an increase of 26 on last year. They include 4 in the Persian Gulf now brought on the returns.

Number of patients.

2. The total number of patients treated in State, Local Fund and Municipal and Private-aided Institutions was 2,295,714 against 2,176,392 for the last year, an increase of 119,322. Of these 51,593 were indoor and 2,244,121 were outdoor patients. Of the former 32,598 were cured, 5,641 died, the percentage of deaths being 10·9 against 11·6 in the previous year. The number of beds available was 3,492 for males and 1,827 for females, a respective increase of 75 and 78.

Diseases.

3. The admissions from small-pox fell from 2,362 to 693, but those from cholera rose from 303 to 3,545. The Konkan and the Deccan account for most of these. Malarial fevers increased by over 61,000 cases, Sind contributing no less than 44,000 due to the high floods and consequent increase in the number of mosquitoes. Leprosy accounted for 32,658 admissions against 2,131 in the previous year. These extraordinary figures are due to the fact that at the Sholápur Leper Asylum each leper treated daily was counted as a new patient.

Attendance by class.

4. Of the total treated 62·8 per cent. were Hindus, 29·3 per cent. Mussalmáns, 0·7 Europeans and Eurasians and 7·2 of other castes.

Surgical operations.

5. The number was 82,322 compared with 82,113 in 1905-1906. Of 81,237 patients, 59,057 were cured and 552 died.

Receipts.

6. The total income was Rs. 15,83,407 against Rs. 14,95,593. Government contributed Rs. 8,40,948, an increase of Rs. 60,000, Local Funds and Municipal Funds Rs. 1,80,181 and Rs. 3,82,670 respectively. Subscriptions show an increase of over 100 per cent., being Rs. 41,000 against Rs. 20,000.

Expenditure.

7. Expenditure totalled Rs. 15,80,656. The net cost was Rs. 14,52,908 and the cost per patient Re. 0-10-3 compared with Rs. 13,81,365 and Re. 0-10-1 of last year. Government paid 50·9 per cent. of the total compared with 49·3 of the previous year.

Invested capital.

8. The total balance at the end of the year was Rs. 8,89,000.

State, Special, Railway and Non-aided Private Institutions.

9. The total number of patients treated was 2,113,248 against 2,020,049 in 1905-1906. Malarial fevers increased by over 41,000, bowel complaints by nearly 26,000.

Buildings, etc.

10. Among important buildings finished and under construction are the New Women's Hospital, Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, the Sir William Moore Operating Theatre, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, and a new European Hospital in connection with the David Sassoon Hospital. New Hospitals are in course of completion at Karáchi, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Alibag. Three Hospitals have been provided with X ray apparatus.

Central Nursing Service.

11. The scheme for a Central Nursing Service for the whole Presidency including Sind and Aden has been finally sanctioned and rules are being drawn up.

4. Lunatic Asylums.

For details *see* Report on Lunatic Asylums under the Government of Bombay for the year 1906 and tables under XV.—Lunatics—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

Numbers.

1. The total number of inmates was 1,016 males and 271 females compared with 951 and 252 respectively for last year. Admissions consisted of 326 males and 66 females, an increase of 25 over the previous year; 270 lunatics were discharged. The daily average strength was 715·7 males and 211·9 females compared with 867·9 for last year. The criminal lunatic population was 189 against 162 in the previous year. Of the total admissions, *viz.*, 392, Hindus numbered 173, Mahomedans 105, Europeans and Eurasians 68, Native Christians 22, and 24 "Other castes." The ages from 20 to 40 furnished 288 out of the total number.

Types of lunacy.

2. The various types treated were mania 678, melancholia 311, dementia 165, idiocy 65, and delusional insanity 62.

Health.

3. The number of deaths rose from 52 to 61. Hyderabad and Ahmedabad Asylums contributed 21 of the deaths.

Expenditure.

4. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,97,345 compared with Rs. 1,81,259. The net annual cost per head decreased from Rs. 155-10-4 to Rs. 153-4-2. The Manufacturing Department shews a profit of Rs. 3,242, an increase of Rs. 600

5. Sanitation.

District Municipalities.

1. During the year under report there were 162 Municipalities in the mofussil with a population of 2,363,418 souls. Their total net income amounted to Rs. 69,98,933, out of which Rs. 22,35,473 were spent on improving water-supply, drainage and conservancy within their limits. Expenditure upon plague has again absorbed the money which would otherwise has been spent upon urgent schemes of water-supply and drainage.

District Boards.

2. There were 24 District and 210 Táluka Local Boards. Out of an income amounting to Rs. 56,85,096 the expenditure upon water-supply and drainage was Rs. 3,94,875 or about 7½ per cent. of the total.

Village sanitation.

3. The Bombay Village Sanitation Act has been introduced into 239 villages compared with 234 up to the end of last year. Village Sanitation Inspection Books have been introduced into 3,313 villages, of which 601 were written up by the officer of the Sanitary Department during the year.

Inspection of vessels in Bombay.

4. During the year 14,640 vessels with crews and passengers numbering 948,411 were inspected, an increase of 443 vessels. The clothing and bedding of 105,302 persons were disinfected. Forty-five vessels upon which cases of infectious diseases occurred were disinfected: in all 80 vessels were disinfected. At the outward and inward inspections and on board vessels lying in the harbour or docks 33 cases of plague, 7 cases of cholera, 123 of small-pox, 11 of measles, 37 of chicken-pox, 7 cases of jigger and 1 of leprosy were detected.

Pilgrim traffic.

5. The observation camp at Pir Pao was abolished by the Government of India during this year and the Port of Bombay opened for the embarkation of pilgrims proceeding to Jeddah. The ships which carried them were thoroughly disinfected and freed from rats. The pilgrims were medically inspected and their clothing and bedding disinfected before embarkation. The number of pilgrims was the largest on record, and amounted to 27,205. There was no case of plague among the pilgrims who left for Mecca. 18,072 pilgrims arrived from Mecca in 25 vessels. There were 34 cases of small-pox, 1 of measles and 3 of chicken-pox among them.

6. Vaccination.

For details *see* Report on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1906-1907 and tables under XVI.—Vaccination—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1906-1907.

General.

1. There were 591,677 persons primarily vaccinated and 37,507 re-vaccinated compared with 610,130 and 45,340 in the previous year, shewing a decrease of 18,453 in primary and 7,833 in re-vaccination. The Sind Registration District shews decreases of 18,554 and 4,033 in either case, the cause being found in the great prevalence of malarial fever in the district. The Central and Southern Circles shew increases of 3,938 and 5,177 in primary vaccinations, while in the Western and Presidency Circles there were decreases of 2,836 and 1,369, respectively. The latter decreases are ascribed to the necessity of training the vaccinators in the use of the preserved lymph and the time taken in the preparation of the same.

Primary vaccination.

2. Of 487,689 infants available for vaccination, 368,819 or 75·63 per cent. were successfully vaccinated, while out of 591,677 persons primarily vaccinated 528,576 vaccinations or 89·34 per cent. were successful.

Re-vaccination.

3. During the year 37,507 persons were re-vaccinated. The number of successful cases was 20,292 or 54·12.

Sex proportions.

4. There were 302,934 males and 288,743 females primarily vaccinated and 29,322 males and 8,185 females re-vaccinated.

Belgaum Vaccine Depôt.

5. By the end of the year 298 vaccinators were being supplied with the preserved lymph The results so far are not as satisfactory as with animal or human lymph. It is hoped that the defects will disappear with experience.

Expenditure.

6. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,26,124, an increase of Rs. 24,822.

7. Veterinary.

For details *see* Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for 1906-1907.

Cattle diseases.

1. The number of deaths from contagious diseases has risen enormously, the figures being 210 equines and 26,947 bovines against 27 and 1,270 for last year. Of these Rinderpest is responsible for 25,416, having attacked every district except Broach and Ratnágiri. Kánara, Násik, Dhárwár, Ahmednagar and Thána were most heavily affected. 36,263 inoculations were performed, over half of which were done in Thána and Ahmednagar. Of other diseases, Glanders and Farcy accounted for 49 deaths, Surra for 138, Anthrax for 183, Black Quarter for 372, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia for 685, and Foot and Mouth diseases for 200. In Sind the total number of deaths from contagious diseases was 59 equines, 16 bovines and 67 others. There was no Rinderpest. Two cases of Glanders were found in Karáchi and 57 cases of Surra in Sukkur.

Veterinary institutes.

2. The number of dispensaries increased from 19 to 24, of which 16 had accommodation for in-patients. New dispensaries were opened at Sholápur, Bijápur and Godhra as well as two in the Ahmednagar District. The total number of cases treated was 53,798 against 37,492 last year. These figures, however, are abnormal owing to the prevalence of contagious disease. In Sind the number of dispensaries remained at 6. The total number of animals treated rose from 9,570 to 10,927.

Financial results.

3. The total cost of the Department for the year was Rs. 1,83,789 against Rs. 2,03,472 for last year.

Breeding.

4. There were 6 horse and 12 pony stallions at the close of the year. The number of mares covered by them was 629, an increase of 58 over last year.

Glanders and Farcy Department.

5. During the year 197 horses were admitted into the Lazaretto at Sewri against 33 for last year. Of these 41 were found suffering from Glanders, 144 from Surra, and 2 from Lymphangitis epizootica.

Imports.

6. 5,421 horses and 10 mules were imported during the year. Imports declined all round.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

For—

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902, PART II, PAGES 168-169.

1. Education.

For details *see* the Quinquennial Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1902-1907 and the Report of the Reformatory School at Yeravda for 1906, also tables under X.—Education—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

Number of Institutions and Pupils.

1. The total number of public educational institutions rose from 10,939 to 11,086 and the number of pupils fell from 660,323 to 646,777. The decrease was mainly due to plague. The number of private institutions fell from 2,926 to 2,881 and the number of pupils from 75,886 to 73,770. The percentage of all pupils under instruction to the population remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 2·9.

Distribution of schools.

2. In British Districts, with an area of 123,070 square miles, 25,915 towns and inhabited villages, and an estimated population of 18,573,767, there were 8,420 public institutions with 498,237 pupils, and 2,143 private institutions with 49,360 pupils. The number of villages with schools increased from 7,154 to 7,254 and the average number of square miles to each village with a school remained the same as before, *viz.*, 17.

Distribution by race.

3. Except under the heads "Buddhists" and "Others," there was a decrease under all heads. The number of Brâhmins in public and private institutions decreased by 3,688 to 104,985, non-Brâhmins by 7,996 to 427,515, Mahomedans by 2,019 to 144,405. The decrease under Native Christians was 1,711. Under other heads the decreases were slight.

Expenditure.

4. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,02,81,654 to Rs. 1,06,43,089. Expenditure under Provincial Funds increased from Rs. 37,34,892 to Rs. 43,07,947, under Local Funds decreased from Rs. 9,98,090 to Rs. 7,81,916 and under Municipal Funds increased from Rs. 5,53,183 to Rs. 5,88,674. Expenditure from receipts of fees rose from Rs. 20,00,799 to Rs. 20,11,713 and from all other sources fell from Rs. 29,94,690 to Rs. 29,52,839. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues included the annual grant of 6 lákhs made by the Government of India in 1902-1903 to carry out the resolutions of the Simla Conference of 1901 and the grant of Rs. 65,000 a year made to the University and Aided Colleges to enable them to carry out reforms under the Universities Act. It also included the major portion of the grant of 5 lákhs made by them since 1905-1906 for the extension and improvement of primary education and of Rs. 1,67,000 for technical education. From the grant of six lákhs Local Boards have received Rs. 3,09,254 and Municipalities Rs. 1,48,116. Half of the grant of five lákhs has been given since 1906-1907 to Local Boards, Rs. 25,000 have been added to the provision for aiding private primary schools in Local Board areas, and one lákh has been set aside for equipment and building of primary schools.

Arts Colleges.

5. The total attendance in the ten Arts Colleges rose from 2,655 to 2,747. Two Colleges were managed by Government, three were maintained by Native States, and five were under private management but received aid from Government. In the examinations for degrees the results were better than those of last year. Forty-two students passed the M.A. Examination, ten passed the B.Sc. Examination, and three hundred and twenty-five graduated as B.A. The total cost of the Arts Colleges was Rs. 4,66,602, of which Rs. 1,49,038 were contributed from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 61,004 from the Revenues of Native States, and Rs. 63,123 from endowments and other sources. Fees amounted to Rs. 1,77,137.

Professional Colleges.

6. The attendance in the Government Law School increased from 416 to 496 and the receipts from fees from Rs. 25,156 to Rs. 28,361. In the second LL.B. Examination 115 students were successful and in the 1st LL.B. Examination 189 students were successful. The attendance at the Grant Medical College fell by 18 to 679. In all fifty-five students passed the L.M. & S. Examination. In the L.C.E. Examination there were forty-four successes, in the S.C.E. Examination there were 37 successes, and in the F.C.E. Examination there were 41 successes. In the final Agricultural Examination there were 11 successes. Fees in the College of Science fell from Rs. 23,885 to Rs. 23,485.

Secondary schools. Results of examinations.

7. Out of 4,009 candidates for Matriculation 1,888 passed, giving a percentage of 47·09. Private tuition candidates numbered 1,453 and gained a percentage of passes of 19·33. The percentage of passes among candidates from schools was 63·64. For the School Final Examination there were 681 candidates of whom 274 were successful.

High Schools.

8. The number of High Schools increased from 135 to 136 and the attendance from 33,860 to 34,377. Of the total of 136 High Schools 22 were for girls.

Middle Schools.

9. The number of Middle Schools increased from 379 to 381 and the number of pupils from 22,957 to 23,611.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

10. The number of Schools for Europeans remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 47, and the number of pupils decreased from 3,749 to 3,723. In addition there were 38 English-teaching schools, in which there was a small European element.

Expenditure on Secondary Schools.

11. The total expenditure on Secondary Schools rose from Rs. 22,23,396 to Rs. 23,01,709.

Primary education.

12. The number of Primary Schools for boys rose from 9,353 to 9,485, while the number of pupils fell from 530,084 to 516,719. In the number of Local Board Primary Schools for boys there was a rise from 4,840 to 4,916. The total number of Municipal Primary Schools increased from 667 to 670, while the number of pupils decreased from 79,434 to 75,832. The number of Primary Schools for boys in Native States increased from 2,062 to 2,089, and the number of pupils decreased from 117,561 to 112,380. In the number of Aided Primary Schools for boys there was an increase from 1,629 to 1,678 while in the number of pupils there was a decrease from 72,078 to 70,574. The number of Primary Schools for girls increased by 1 to 997 and the number of pupils fell from 64,904 to 62,910. The number of pupils who passed the three higher standards of the primary stage in British Districts was as follows:—Standard VII, 989 out of 1,572; Standard VI, 2,935 out of 5,320; and Standard V, 7,143 out of 12,691. These figures show a slight advance over the previous year.

Expenditure on Primary Schools.

13. The total expenditure on Primary Schools rose from Rs. 41,29,266 to Rs. 42,94,435.

Training colleges.

14. The number of Training Colleges remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 8, but the number of students rose from 1,000 to 1,109 with a daily average attendance of 976 compared with 876 in the previous year. The number of Training Colleges for Mistresses rose from 12 to 13 and the average daily attendance from 263 to 306. The total cost of all Training Colleges rose from Rs. 2,03,505 to Rs. 2,38,236.

Technical education.

15. The attendance at the School of Arts including the workshop classes decreased from 495 to 366. At the Examinations for the 1st and 2nd Grade Elementary Drawing the number of those who passed the 1st Grade was 2,149 and of those who passed the 2nd Grade 563. In addition 76 passed the 3rd Grade, 51 received the Drawing Teachers' Certificate, 30 received the Draughtsman's Certificate 1st year, and 3 received the Draughtsman's Certificate 2nd year. At the three Government Medical Schools there was an average daily attendance of 277 compared with 248 in the previous year. Sixty-four candidates passed the Final Examination in the medical schools compared with 49 in previous year. There were 111 pupils in the Bombay Veterinary College of whom 26 were in the diploma class. The percentage of passes was high, 16 out of 20 having obtained the College diploma. The results of the year in the College of Science and the Agricultural College, in which there were 143 and 87 students respectively reading for University examinations, have been noticed above. The separation of the latter institution from the former has been completed, and it has been affiliated to the Bombay University as a separate institution since the close of the year. The average attendance at the Engineering classes held at Karáchi and Hyderabad fell from 32 to 27. The number of industrial and technical schools rose from 20 to 31. Of these the most important are the workshop classes attached to the College of Science with 189 pupils, the Ratnágiri School of Industry with 220 pupils and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, with 387 pupils compared with 176, 190 and 340 pupils, respectively, in the previous year. At the last named institution, although the entrance test was raised, the number seeking admission continues to be considerably in excess of the available vacancies. Fifty-five students obtained final diplomas compared with 58 in the previous year. The Institute is being extended and developed, towards the cost of which Government gave Rs. 42,818 in the year.

Mahomedans.

16. The total number of Mahomedan pupils under public instruction decreased from 108,107 to 105,857. Of these 95 were in Arts Colleges, 50 in Professional Colleges, 3,826 in Secondary Schools, 101,241 in Primary Schools and 645 in Special Schools, including 154 in Training Schools. In Koran Schools and other private institutions there were 38,548 Mahomedans.

Effects of plague on education.

17. From a total loss of 2,234 in the previous year, the mortality increased to 2,593, of whom 120 were teachers, 2,452 were pupils and 21 were clerks or servants.

Special classes.

18. In the Rájkumár College the year was one of uneventful but steady and successful work. There were 39 Kumárs on the roll, six of whom were Mahomedans. The Government of India have sanctioned an annual subsidy of Rs. 24,966 to the College. The Wadhwán Tálukdári School, which is reported to be doing good work, had 17 boys on the rolls. There were 51 students in the Gondal Girássia College which teaches up to the Matriculation standard and is reported to be in a flourishing condition. In the Scott College at Sadra there was an attendance of 28.

Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

19. The number in the Central Division was 2,067, showing a slight increase. In the Northern Division attendance fell from 11,693 to 10,093. Scholarships for encouraging

attendance are given, which, it is hoped, may be done away with in course of time when a sufficient supply of local masters is created. In the Southern Division five schools have been started for pupils of aboriginal and hill tribes in the Kolába District, but nothing has yet been done in the direction of boarding houses or training young men of the tribes as teachers. No reliable information for the Province of Sind is obtainable. It is reported that five boys of the criminal tribe of Hurs in that Province who passed the Vernacular Final Examination last year are employed in the settlement schools.

20. The publication of the readers of the new Vernacular Series was continued. Three books of the Maráthi Series were published. The last book only of the Gujaráti and Kánarese Series remained to be published. The publication of the Sindhi Series has made slow progress. The number of hostels or boarding houses in connection with schools and colleges increased from 127 to 140, but the number of boarders fell from 8,760 to 8,595. One thousand nine hundred and seventy-five candidates passed the Vernacular Final Examination out of 4,155 compared with 1,552 out of 3,595 in the previous year. Miscellaneous.

Yeravda Reformatory Schools.

1. The year opened with 164 boys in the school, of whom 13 were out on license and 151 actually in the school. During the year there were 32 admissions and 28 discharges. The number of boys under 10 decreased from 13 to 26. Of the new admissions 19 were under 12 years of age. 24 had been convicted of theft and 1 of murder. 11 were habitual and 21 first offenders. Numbers.

2. Offences rose from 8 to 13. Of the 28 boys discharged 2 only follow the trade taught them in the school. Of the 84 boys discharged between 1903-1905, 52 were occupied in trades, and only 5 had returned to a life of crime. Conduct

3. There was a total of 33 boys out on license during the year, of whom 8 were released and 8 returned to the Reformatory, 5 for unsuitability, 1 for committing theft, 1 escaped and was re-captured, while the employer of the other closed his factory. Licenses.

4. The number of patients in hospital increased from 24 to 91. Nearly three-fourths of the cases were of ague and dysentery. All the boys were inoculated against plague and there were no deaths from this disease. Health.

5. Carpentry, blacksmith's work, painting and varnishing, book-binding and agriculture were carried on. 55,260 books were bound compared with 43,267 in the previous year. The net profit was Rs. 1,087 compared with Rs. 1,207 for 1905-1906. School industries.

6. The results of the examination in Maráthi were excellent and in Gujaráti only fair. The Gujaráti Master has now been superseded. Education.

7. The total cost to Government fell from Rs. 17,498 to Rs. 15,491. Expenditure.

2. Literature and the Press.

1.—Books and Periodicals.

The total number of publications registered during the year under report was 1,695 compared with 1,276 registered last year, an increase of 419 publications. Of the 1,695 publications 1,034 were books and 661 issues of periodicals. Of the 1,034 books 88 were written in English, 299 in Gujaráti, 48 in Hindi, 15 in Kánarese, 228 in Maráthi, 42 in Sindhi, 60 in Urdu, 79 in classical languages and 21 in various dialects, while 154 were bilingual, trilingual or polyglot publications. The year has produced no publication of much interest for the reasons explained last year. The most solid work is produced in Maráthi. Gujaráti literature seems to consist chiefly of novels. Politics, which forms one of the main interest of the educated classes, hardly appear at all in their literature, writers on such subjects reserving their energies for the press.

2.—Newspapers.

1. There were 162 newspapers and 11 periodicals extant at the end of the year, an increase of two upon last year. 21 new publications came into existence and 19 were dropped. Of the total of 173, 50 were published in Bombay, 23 in the Northern Division, 47 in the Central Division, 21 in the Southern Division, 16 in Sind and 16 in the Native States. 82 were in the hands of Bráhmans, 48 of "other" Hindus, 20 in those of Pársis, 13 of Mussalmáns, and 10 of Christians. The circulation of the *Bhála* is stated to have doubled, that of the *Kesari* to have reached 20,000. Smaller increases are claimed for the *Gujaráti* and *Jain*, while that of the *Akhbár-i-Islám*, *Keral Kokil* and *Sudhárak* declined. General.

2. The tone of that section of the Native Press which is led by the Deccan papers has increased in virulence and animosity against British rule, coupled with vehement though amorphous demands for "Swaraj." In contrast to these outbursts, however, the tone of such papers as the *Indian Spectator*, the *Indian Social Reformer*, the *Jám-e-Jamshed*, etc., has been Tone of the Native Press.

emphatically on the side of order and constitutional progress. The editor of the *Hind Swarájya* was proceeded under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, and ordered to execute a bond of Rs. 300 and to furnish two sureties of Rs. 300 each to be of good behaviour for 6 months.

References to particular events.

3. The tour of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales was everywhere followed with sympathetic interest and expressions of gratitude and devotion, which culminated in the enthusiastic comments aroused by the Guildhall speech of His Royal Highness. The administration of Lord Minto was appreciatively commented on for the most part, especially his attitude towards the National Muhammadan deputation. Almost all sections of the Press were united in their appreciation of His Excellency Lord Lamington's administration, particularly with reference to His Excellency's guidance of the Legislative Council, no less than to the famine and revenue policy with regard to remissions and suspensions, irrigation projects and prison reform. The projected visit of His Majesty the Amir seems to have aroused little interest. The system of the new appointments to the Customs and Public Works Departments gave rise to unfavourable comments. The agitation against the Bengal partition seems to have cooled down considerably, but the Barisal affair roused fierce indignation in the Native Press which was, however, somewhat allayed by the resignation of Sir B. Fuller. The Budget was received with fairly favourable comments though the Military policy of Government was impugned. The attitude towards Plague was of the *non-possumus* type. Criticism of the educational policy of Government was much milder than in former years.

Of Legislative measures the Insolvency Bill, Presidency Banks Act Amendment Bill and Sind Courts Amendment Act were favourably commented upon, but protests were raised against the provisions of Bills to amend the Sind Encumbered Estates Act, and the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act. The Railways came in for their usual share of criticism, particularly the B. B. & C. I.'s alleged indifference to third class passengers. Gratitude was expressed to Government for their sympathetic attitude to Municipalities, especially with reference to plague expenditure.

Among miscellaneous topics the Indian question in South Africa, the Opium question in Parliament, the Factory Commission and the partition of Khándesh exercised the minds of editors.

Literary Societies.

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902, PART II, PAGES 172-173.

3. Arts and Sciences.

The Victoria and Albert Museum.

1. The museum was opened to the public during 313 days of the year. The total number of visitors was 830,648, giving a daily average attendance of 2,654. The daily average attendance for the previous year was 2,810.

Victoria Museum, Karáchi.

2. The number of visitors was 58,722, a decrease of 3,654. Receipts amounted to Rs. 3,026 and expenditure to Rs. 1,303.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey of Western India.

Owing to various causes the tour of the Superintendent was restricted to visits to Bijápur, Bundalkhand, Indore and Bhopál. The Assistant Superintendent toured in Rájputana continuing his search for remains with a view to completing the list of ancient monuments which is in process of compilation. Bijápur as usual absorbed the greater part of the expenditure, over Rs. 14,000 being spent upon the buildings and caves in Bijápur and Bádámi, while the Masjids at Dholka were repaired at a cost of Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 3,000 was spent upon the buildings at Sarkhej. Two hundred and twelve photographs were taken and 66 inscriptions were copied. The net cost of the Western Circle was Rs. 15,556.

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CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

For—
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

See—
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902, PART II, PAGES 175-177.

1.—Established Church of England.

Establishment.

1. During the year there was one retirement and one admission, the total strength remaining at 25.

Buildings.

2. The Churches of the "Ascension" at Hubli and "St. Paul's" Church at Sonai were consecrated. The foundation stone of the new Church of St. Peter's, Mázágaon, was laid by His Excellency Lord Lamington, late Governor of Bombay.

Confirmations and ordinations.

3. There were 504 confirmations and 5 ordinations.

2.—Established Church of Scotland.

Services were held regularly throughout the year at Bombay, Poona, Karáchi, Mhow, Quetta and Aden. Visits were also made to Deoláli, Khandála, Purandhar and Hyderabad.

2. Stationery.

Purchases of English stores from England and in India amounted to Rs. 1,12,363 and Rs. 67,373, the total receipts, including "Other Receipts" being Rs. 2,08,101. Purchases of Indian stores amounted to Rs. 4,37,589. The issues under the heads of Imperial were Rs. 1,99,465 and of Provincial and Local Rs. 4,95,535. The value of English articles obtained from London increased by Rs. 29,000 and of English stores purchased locally by nearly Rs. 8,000. The value of country paper purchased decreased by Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 3,67,500.

3. General Miscellaneous.

1.—Government Central Press.

Gross earnings amounted to Rs. 4,87,142 and expenditure to Rs. 3,37,492, leaving a net profit of Rs. 1,49,650. Thus net decrease of Rs. 30,000 upon last year, the cause being decreaesd income owing to fewer stock forms being called for and increased expenditure owing to Grain Compensation and Plague allowances.

2.—Government Printing Press, Karachi.

The gross earnings increased from Rs. 58,227 to Rs. 62,966 and expenditure from Rs. 40,959 to Rs. 43,098. The rise in income is attributed to an increase in the value of book work consequent upon the large amount of new matter that was set up in type during the year.

3.—Government Photozinco Office, Poona.

By Government Resolution No. 1649, dated 13th March 1907, the Department was transferred from the control of the Commissioner, Central Division, to that of the Director of Land Records.

The work turned out by this Department during the year from 1st August 1906 to 31st July 1907 realized approximately Rs. 1,12,276 at a total cost of Rs. 74,384, leaving a profit of Rs. 37,891. The Department is in a flourishing condition and work is received from all parts of India.